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ABSTRACT

This report from the California State Postsecondary Education Commission updates California college-going statistics for recent graduates of the state's public and private high schools through fall 1988. Rates are shown for the University of California, the California State University, the California Community Colleges, and independent California colleges and universities by sex and ethnicity and by county of origin of the student. Part one discusses the context for analyses of college-going rates and presents an overview of the findings. Part two provides statewide statistics. Part three describes the college-going rates of ethnic minorities. Part four compares the rates of men and women, both generally and by ethnic group. Part five analyzes county differences in rates and illustrates these differences with examples of selected counties. Finally, two appendices provide county-by-county and statewide data on trends and major ethnic groups. Contains a 13-item bibliography. (GLR)

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Summary

This report updates California college-going statistics for recent graduates of California's public and private high schools through Fall 1988. Rates are shown for the University of California, the California State University, the California Community Colleges, and independent California colleges and universities by sex and ethnicity and by county of origin of the student.

This report differs from earlier reports in the series in two major ways -- its use of graphics to illustrate differences among groups and trends, and its emphasis on the ethnicity of freshmen in relation to that of high school graduates.

After a brief preface that explains the background of the report, Part One on pages 3-8 discusses the context for analyses of college-going rates and presents an overview of the findings. Part Two on pages 9-16 discusses statewide statistics. Part Three on pages 17-32 describes the college-going rates of ethnic minorities. Part Four on pages 33-40 compares the rates of men and women, both generally and by ethnic group. Part Five on pages 41-44 analyzes county differences in rates and illustrates these differences with examples of selected counties. Finally, the two appendices provide county-by-county and statewide data on trends and major ethnic groups.

The Postsecondary Education Commission discussed this report at its meeting on September 18, 1989. Additional copies of the reports may be obtained from the Publications Office of the Commission at (916) 322-4991. Questions about the text of the report may be directed to Bruce Hamlett, the public information officer of the Commission, at (916) 322-8010. Questions about specific data may be directed to ZoAnn Laurente of the Commission's Information Systems Division at (916) 322-8030.

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CALIFORNIA COLLEGE-GOING RATES FALL 1988 UPDATE

The Twelfth in a Series of Reports on New Freshman Enrollment at California's Colleges and Universities by Recent Graduates of California High Schools

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION
Third Floor • 1020 Twelfth Street • Sacramento, California 95814-3985

COMMISSION REPORT 89-24
PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER 1989

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Preface

THIS is the Commission's twelfth annual report on the flow of students from high school to higher education in California, with information reproduced and updated from previous years. The first year for which the Commission computed college-going rates was 1974, but this report shows rates beginning in the 1979- 80 year.

A major purpose of these reports is to identify trends in college-going rates and to analyze changes in rates experienced by major ethnic groups, segments of higher education, and counties in light of statewide trends.

Scope of the report

This report presents college-going rates for the three public segments of California higher education as well as for California's regionally accredited independent colleges and universities. It also reports these rates for the 50 counties that had at least 200 high school graduates each year plus the ethnicity of 1987-88 public high school graduates and first-time freshmen in the public segments from each of these counties. The ethnicity of private high school graduates is not included because these data are unavailable.

Limitations of the data

The scope of this series of reports is limited by a lack of information about the flow of recent high school graduates into private postsecondary institutions that are not regionally accredited, some of which do not grant degrees. The inclusion of such students in the analysis would increase the statewide participation rates reported in this document by an amount that cannot be estimated at this time.

Two other gaps in information are the numbers of California high school graduates who enroll in colleges and universities in other states, and those who receive formal training offered under other auspices than colleges and universities -- for example, job-training programs that are not offered for college credit.

Thus, the college-going rates reported in later pages are underestimates of the percentages of California's young people who receive some type of postsecondary education after high school graduation.

Methodology

The Commission's staff obtains statewide, segmental, and county college-going rates by dividing the number of first-time college and university freshmen 19 years of age and under enrolling for credit both full time and part time each fall by the total number of the prior academic year's public and private high school graduates These rates, expressed as percentages, provide the best available measure of California college-going rates for recent high school graduates, in the absence of a data base with unique student identifiers that would permit longitudinal "follow-up" studies of student progress through the educational system.

The Commission receives data on the number of public and private high school graduates from the California Basic Education Data System of the State Department of Education. Data submitted annually to the California Postsecondary Education Commission by the University of California, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges are the source of information about the high schools of origin for their first-time freshmen. Information about first-time freshmen in independent colleges and universities comes from a special survey conducted by Commission staff with the cooperation of the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities.

Numbers in Appendices A and B and elsewhere in this report have been obtained directly from the student data tapes obtained from the State Department of Education and the systemwide offices of California's public colleges and universities. They

differ in some important instances from past numbers, primarily because earlier reports in this series made use of the results of the efforts of Commission staff to obtain better data from those community colleges whose freshman enrollment statistics fluctuated from year to year for reasons that appeared to be related to improper coding. Those revised data have been dropped from this report because they could not be incorporated into the Commission's data files. By relying on the data that the segments submit for the Commission's use in such analytic reports as this, the Commission can maintain a verifiable data file that assures consistency among all reports based on these data.

1 *The Context for College-Going Statistics*

Why do we need to know college-going rates?

"How many young people go to college in California?" or, more precisely, "What percentage of high school graduates in California go to college?" is asked as frequently as most other questions about our educational system by the lay public, legislators, and professional educators. There is no precise answer, since the State does not have the means at this time to follow individual students from high school to college in California -- let alone to other states. Instead, the Commission has for many years computed a college-going rate by dividing the number of first-time freshmen age 19 and under by the number of high school graduates from the previous year. It has computed separate rates for the different segments of higher education, as well as a combined rate for the public segments and another for all segments.

Besides understandable curiosity about college-going rates, the State needs to know the answers to such questions as the following in order to plan for future college-goers: How many campuses will be needed early in the next century? How much additional classroom space? How many more faculty and staff? And how much will it all cost the taxpayer? These projections of need cannot be based on college-going rates and trends in rates alone, but this information is useful in conjunction with projections of population growth, age participation rates, and cohort analysis.

The State also needs to know about college-going and graduation rates in connection with its plans for economic growth and development. Are the State's universities producing enough baccalaureate degree holders to maintain the economy and provide leadership in business, industry, and government? Are the State's community colleges training enough technicians for business and industry, as well as the service and health professions? Is there likely to be an oversupply of college-educated adults in some career fields whom the labor force cannot absorb in the future?

Finally, the State and its educational institutions want to know about college-going rates in order to assess progress in achieving the goals of access and educational equity Rates for Black and Hispanic youth in particular remain woefully low, as is their eligibility to enroll as freshmen in the public universities. College-going or participation rates are only one indicator of progress in achieving these goals, but they are an important criterion in making judgments about success.

What do the most recent statistics tell us?

Findings about college going rates

California's college-going rate for Fall 1988 -- 57 1 percent of recent high school graduates -- is quite close to that of recent years and indicates a certain stability not only statewide but for the four segments of higher education.

Contrasted against this fairly stable college-going *rate* is an increase in *numbers* of new freshmen in the public segments that is resulting from the recent increase in numbers of public high school graduates in California -- almost 12,000 between 1986-87 and 1987-88. The increase in college and university freshmen who were recent graduates of California high schools was about 9,300 -- with more than three-fourths of this increase occurring in the community colleges. With further increases in high school graduates still ahead, the demand for access to higher education in California will likely remain high even if the State's college-going rate was to remain the same.

Furthermore, a comparison of eligibility and participation rates for the University and the State University shows that scarcely more than half of the high school graduates who are eligible to enroll in one or both of the university systems as freshmen are actually doing so now. (Since the participation rates include some freshmen who did not meet the regular admission requirements of the two universities, they cannot be simply divided by eligibility

rates.) If all high school graduates in 1987-88 who were eligible for university admission as freshmen had taken advantage of this entitlement, there would have been about 41,000 more freshmen in California's public universities in Fall 1988 than actually enrolled -- about 80 percent more than the 50,393 who matriculated.

Three other factors may be increasing enrollment "demand" as the century nears its close. First is the already increasing number of students who transfer from community colleges to work toward their baccalaureate degree. The second is the increased amount of time that undergraduate students take in order to complete their degree program. The third is the expectation that current efforts to increase student retention will be successful.

Differences among the segments

The Fall 1988 participation or college-going rate for the University of California was 7.6 -- down one-tenth of a percentage point from last year. The State University's participation rate has stayed the same for two years -- 10.7 -- after several years of increases, although some of its campuses enrolled fewer freshmen in 1988 -- most notably San Diego, probably to compensate for over-enrollment in relation to campus capacity a year earlier, and in anticipation of the development of the new State University campus in San Diego County. The rate for California's independent colleges and universities also appears to be stable at somewhat more than 3 percent -- a precise rate being difficult to establish because of incomplete reporting and changes from year to year in the ways that institutions report their data.

The major change in this year's college-going rate is for the California Community Colleges, which appears to have increased from 34.4 to 35.4. Although some data problems are still unresolved, a number of colleges with reliable reporting showed substantial increases in freshmen between Fall 1987 and Fall 1988. One of these unresolved problems stems from the large concurrent enrollment of high school students in some community college courses for credit. Some educators argue that these students should be counted as college freshmen although they are also counted as regular high school students; and counting them among the freshmen in Fall 1988 would have increased the community colleges' rate to 45.6. So far, the Commission has included these students as freshmen in its calculation of the community colleges' rate, but this calculation is hampered because some of these students never enroll later as matriculated freshmen or report that they are "continuing" rather than new students.

There may be a relationship between the stability of the freshman rates for the universities and increases in the community colleges' rate because of increases in the number of community college students who have been transferring to the universities. Students seeking, but not gaining, admission to the university campus and major of their choice are enrolling instead in community college, based on the universities' commitment to give them priority in admission at the upper-division level.

Differences in university rates by ethnicity

Black and Hispanic youth continue to be seriously underrepresented among freshmen at the University of California and the California State University, and little progress can be inferred for Black high school graduates in regard to their participation. The University of California's rate for Black graduates of public high schools for 1988 was 4.6 -- down from 4.8 in 1987. Only 148 more Black freshmen enrolled at the University in 1988 than in 1984 -- four years earlier -- for a total of 1,157. The State University's rate was 7.4 in 1988 -- down from 7.8 in 1987. Its numerical change from 1984 was 178 additional freshmen, for a total of 1,676.

Participation rates of Hispanic youth continue to be below those of Black students -- only 3.9 in 1988 at the University and 6.2 at the State University -- but changes in these rates and the enrollment of Hispanic high school graduates are encouraging. The number of Hispanic graduates increased almost 7 percent between 1987 and 1988, and the increase in Hispanic freshmen at the University was 10 percent -- although this growth involved only 245 more students than in 1987, for a total of 2,596. Between 1984 and 1988, the number of Hispanic freshmen at the University increased 57 percent but involved fewer than 1,000 students.

The State University's increase in Hispanic freshmen between 1984 and 1988 was 51.5 percent, or an additional 1,305 students, for a total of 3,838.

The participation rates of Asian students are higher than for any other ethnic group, as are their eligibility rates. Asian public high school graduates increased almost 11 percent in 1987-88. Their Fall 1988 participation rate at the University was 17.2 -- almost the same as the year before, and slightly higher than their State University rate of 17.0, which was down from 17.3 a year earlier. Between 1984 and 1988, Asian freshmen increased 34 percent in the University and 53 percent in the State University -- an additional 2,500 freshmen to 4,154 in the University and 4,213 in the State University.

Differences in community college rates by ethnicity

In the California Community Colleges, participation rates increased for Black and Hispanic public school graduates but decreased for Asian graduates, although all groups increased in terms of sheer numbers. Black students had the highest participation rate -- 33.2, followed by Hispanic students with 29.7, and Asian students with 26.1.

Differences in college-going rates between men and women

Women tend to be regarded as "underrepresented" in the public university segments, since their eligibility pool for freshman admission far exceeds their participation. Given this gap, however, women have consistently higher participation rates than men in each segment and in most ethnic groups; they are a majority among the freshmen on most university campuses; and their numbers are often increasing at a faster rate than men. In the community colleges, participation rates among Hispanic students are higher for women than for men, while the rates for Black and Asian men are higher than those for Black and Asian women. In the case of Black students, reasons for this difference include both (1) a higher proportion of women than men enrolling in the universities as freshmen and (2) a larger number of high school dropouts among freshman men than women; but these reasons do not appear to be useful in explaining the difference for the Asian group, nor is the higher rate for Hispanic women than men easily explained.

What are some implications of the findings?

Implications may be drawn from these data in two major areas of work in which the Commission is involved: (1) judgments about achieving the goals of access and educational equity that have been enunciated by the Commission for the Review of the Master Plan for Higher Education and the Legislature's related Joint Committee for Review of the Master Plan, and (2) planning to meet California's forthcoming needs for facilities and resources to accommodate projected undergraduate enrollments.

Achieving the goals of access and equity

Unlike many other states, California is now experiencing an increase in both high school graduates and freshman enrollment of recent graduates. Percentage growth in new freshmen was in fact larger in 1988 than in the high school graduating class (6.3 and 4.5 percent, respectively), due in large part to the rising community college participation rate. The finding that enrollment growth exceeds the growth in the pool -- at least in terms of percentage growth -- is one indicator that access at the freshmen level is not yet a problem insofar as new graduates are finding opportunities to continue their education. Some campuses in both the University and the State University have reached and often exceeded their enrollment capacity in terms of facilities, and many community colleges are exceeding the "cap" that has been placed on their enrollment in terms of State support for their average daily attendance (ADA). Still, demand is expected to increase in the coming years because of the larger number of students who will be graduating from high school and the success of special programs that are designed to overcome the current underrepresentation of some ethnic, socioeconomic, and other disadvantaged groups.

Nonetheless, any optimism about major increases for Black and Hispanic youth must be tempered by a very uneven ten-year history of participation rates that includes under-reporting of Black students by the State University in the early 1980s and a drop in the enrollment of Black youth in the community colleges around 1983. And whatever appearance of progress Hispanic youth are making toward educational parity needs to be weighed in light of (1) the greater gap between eligibility and

participation rates that exists for Hispanic than Black youth in California's public universities and (2) the very low participation rate on which their current progress is based.

The California Community Colleges continue to enroll the large majority of Black and Hispanic youth who go to college in the State, and until the colleges began to institute matriculation practices little was known about the readiness of these students for baccalaureate-level coursework. Clearly more needs to be known about the relative success of these colleges in increasing the number of Black and Hispanic youth who are awarded a baccalaureate degree.

In addition to the issue of access and equity for all ethnic groups, this report continues to illustrate the impact on college-going rates of proximity to a University or State University campus by its attention to county-by-county rates. The San Joaquin Valley offers the best example of poor access to a University campus in terms of proximity, with its University eligibility and participation rates far below those of counties with easy geographical access to University campuses.

Planning and projecting enrollments

The previous point on access needs no further comment in regard to implications for planning. However, some other types of analysis in later sections of the report are worthy of comment because of their implications.

Public versus private school graduates: The data presented in this report suggest large differences in participation rates between graduates of public and private high schools. It should be a priority in future planning to distinguish these two groups, whenever possible, in terms of their eligibility and participation rates. Reliable information does not now exist about differences between these groups in their eligibility for the University of California, but these data suggest that private high school graduates have a higher rate of eligibility for University admission; and their University participation rate of 13.2, compared with 7.1 for public school graduates, brings the University's aggregate participation rate up to 7.6 -- the figure generally applied against California's population for long-range planning purposes.

Concurrent enrollments: Data reported for the first time in 1987-88 show that nearly 30,000 high school students are enrolled in the community colleges in college-credit courses. This new statistic leads to the question of how many college and university freshmen are enrolled concurrently in two institutions for college credit and may be counted twice in the participation rates that are used to project demand -- a question that cannot be answered under the current enrollment reporting system.

At least two kinds of concurrent enrollment after high school graduation are occurring: (1) enrollment in two nearby community colleges -- sometimes in different districts -- to take advantage of availability of courses at preferred times or proximity to job and home, and (2) enrollment in both a community college and as a regular university freshman, sometimes as part of a program whereby remedial instruction is obtained at a cooperating community college and other times by students who enroll for particular community college courses that satisfy difficult baccalaureate-degree requirements. The practice may well be increasing as a result of a "free-flow" policy in the community colleges that permits students to enroll outside their district of home residence and, if so, could result in a much higher projection of future demand than is realistic.

A number of educational practices that are being encouraged because they are in the best interests of present and potential students also tend to "pollute" the basic student data that are used to project enrollment. Concurrent enrollment -- both at high school and community college and at community college and university -- is one such practice, if students are counted twice and if high school students are counted as college freshmen in computing participation rates. The better answer is to refine the student data system to reduce such duplication -- something that is feasible in a system that uses unique student identifiers.

Shifts among segments: One final implication of the findings for enrollment projections and related facilities planning relates to what appears to be a slight shift to the community colleges in overall demand at the freshman level. Caution needs to be exercised in using the data for planning until more is known about the reasons for the shift. Has it occurred because of the heightened focus of attention in the transfer function of the community colleges

-- or the difficulty that freshmen have been experiencing in gaining admission to the University -- or because more students may be seeking technical education leading directly to employment, rather than a baccalaureate degree? Some students who may be part of this increase in the community colleges' rate may be enrolled in limited-purpose programs involving English as a second language, basic communication skills, or job training of short duration.

All this points up the complexities of projecting student needs beyond initial access as freshmen: How long will they stay? Are they likely to transfer elsewhere? And how often will they change their minds about staying or transferring? College-going rates and transfer statistics are but two input measures in this complex planning exercise, and more analyses of student flow in future Commission reports should aid in answering such planning questions.

Caveats to the data

Commission reports such as this include statistics on the California Community Colleges, the University of California, the California State University, and regionally accredited independent colleges and universities. Ideally, however, the Commission's analyses would include students attending California's non-degree granting postsecondary institutions, such as business schools and fashion institutes, and those attending colleges in other states -- so as to have a more complete picture of college-going behavior on the part of California's young people.

A second caveat involves the use of college or university first-time freshmen age 19 and under for calculating college-going rates as part of long-range planning. This planning involves a complex set of assumptions and definitions in order to anticipate future needs for access to higher education through the baccalaureate degree; and for some planning purposes, alternatives to the use of first-time freshmen age 19 and under may be desirable. For example, one alternative is to base college-going rates on age cohorts. Using these cohorts is less restrictive than the present method, but it might result in including as freshmen some young people who have not yet graduated from high school and for whom the State may not decide to expand college and university facilities and campuses.

A second alternative is the use of full-time-equivalent (FTE) students, which would eliminate the need for the assumption that recent high school graduates are usually enrolled full time as freshmen. Since the community colleges still use average daily attendance (ADA) rather than FTE, some conversions would have to be made to do this. Furthermore, certain aspects of planning call for use of "student" or "freshman" as a unit of measurement that should not be reduced to a partial FTE -- for example, in projecting the need for student services.

Nonetheless, the analysis that follows involves only one approach to the challenge of generating valid information about college-going behavior by different groups of young people for use in institutional and State-level planning.

2 *High School Graduates and Their College-Going Rates*

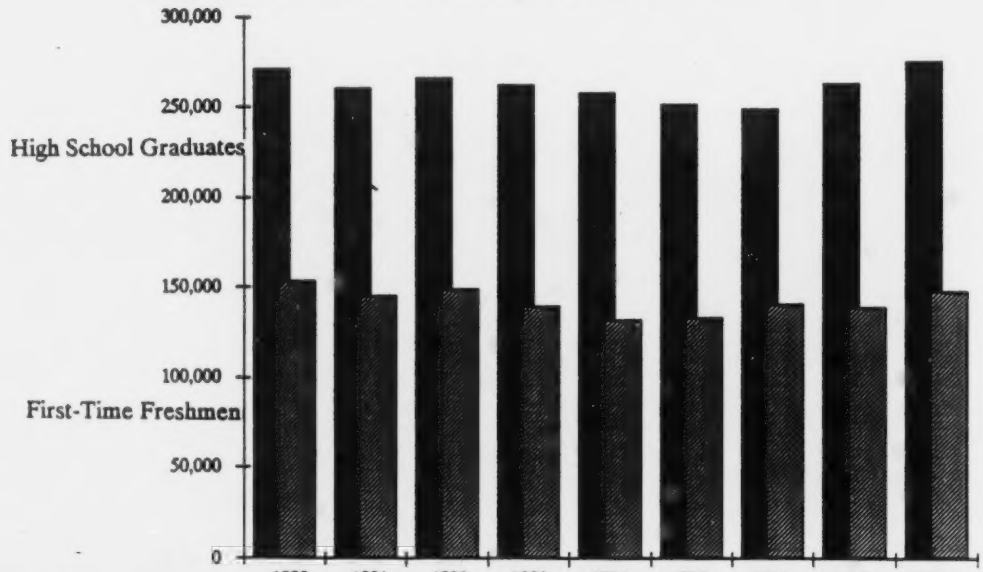
THE NUMBERS of California high school graduates between 1979-80 and 1987-88 appear in Display 1 below, along with the numbers of first-time freshmen aged 19 or younger enrolled in California's public colleges and universities. County-by-county statistics for this nine-year period appear in Appendix A on pages 45-57.

Increases in high school graduates

As Display 1 shows, California's high schools graduated a total of 274,812 students in 1987-88 -- the largest number since 1979 and 11,891 more than in 1986-87. This increase of 4.5 percent over 1986-87 was less than the previous year's of 5.6 percent, when over 14,000 more students graduated than in 1985-86, but it continued the recovery from the low of 248,894 that occurred in 1985-86.

The number of graduates of private high schools in 1987-88 appears to have decreased by about 5 percent to some 25,000, or 9.2 percent of the total graduating class. Thus public high school graduates increased by a larger percentage than the total

DISPLAY 1 ***Number of California High School Graduates, 1979-80 Through 1987-88, and of First-Time Freshmen Aged 19 and Younger Attending California's Public Colleges and Universities, Fall 1980 Through Fall 1988***



	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
High School Graduates	270,971	260,229	265,924	262,160	257,633	251,143	248,894	262,921	274,812
First-Time Freshmen	153,645	145,304	149,387	139,494	131,739	133,548	141,116	138,803	147,729
College-Going Rate	56.7	55.8	56.2	53.2	51.1	53.2	56.7	52.8	53.8

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

group -- by 5.1 percent, or more than 12,000 students.

Statewide college-going rate changes

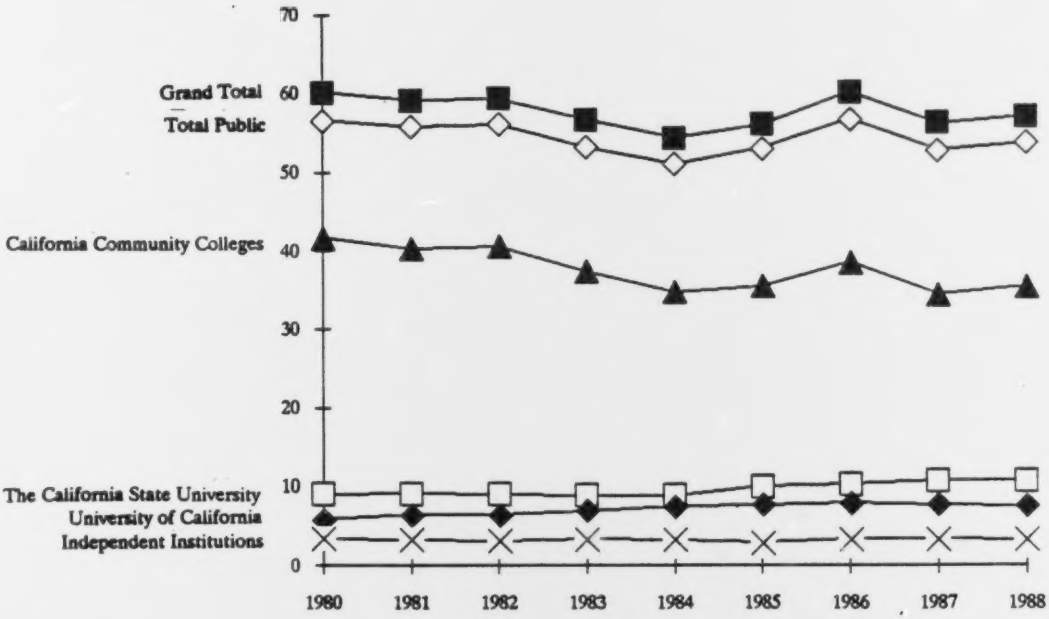
Display 1 also shows that the number of new freshmen in Fall 1988 who were recent California high school graduates increased by 9,264 students to a total of 147,729 -- up 6.7 percent, or two full percentage points more than the number of high school graduates.

Display 2 below shows that the total college-going rate for California's four segments of higher education for Fall 1988 was 57.1, which was slightly higher than the previous fall because of an apparent increase in the rate for the California Community Colleges, but generally below previous rates.

University of California

As Display 2 below indicates, the University of California's participation rate appears to have stabilized at about 7.7 during the past four years -- having increased only slightly to 7.9 for Fall 1986 and dropping to 7.6 in Fall 1988. This stability in the University's rate probably stems from the fact that the University reached its physical capacity to enroll a larger percentage of graduates at a time when eligibility for admission remains above the 12½ percent that had been recommended in the 1960

DISPLAY 2 *Statewide College-Going Rates for Recent High School Graduates, Fall 1980 Through Fall 1988*



	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Grand Total	60.2	59.1	59.4	56.6	54.4	56.2	60.1	56.2	57.1
Total Public	56.7	55.8	56.2	53.2	51.1	53.2	56.7	52.8	53.8
California Community Colleges	41.7	40.3	40.6	37.4	34.8	35.5	38.5	34.4	35.4
The California State University	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	10.0	10.3	10.7	10.7
University of California	5.9	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.6
Independent Institutions	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.3

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

Master Plan for Higher Education (14.1 percent in 1986, according to the Commission's estimate for a sample of public high school graduates that year).

Increases in enrollment

Despite the stability in the University's participation rate, the number of the University's new freshmen who graduated from California high schools has been increasing steadily -- from fewer than 15,000 in Fall 1974 to a total of 20,976 in Fall 1988. Between 1987 and 1988, this number grew by 627 students -- a 3.1 percent increase. In recent years, this numerical growth has been a function of the increased number of California high school graduates, who constituted 90.4 percent of the University's first-time freshmen in Fall 1988. (Of the other 2,221 freshmen, 1,932 came from out-of-state high schools, 156 from other countries, and the origins of the remaining 133 were unknown.)

Changes among campuses

The University's Los Angeles campus enrolled about 15 percent fewer recent California high school graduates in 1988 than in 1987, but among the University's eight general campuses it remained in first place with the largest number of new freshmen. The Davis campus continued to rank second, with a percentage increase that was the same as the University-wide increase. The Berkeley campus enrolled almost the same number of new California freshmen in 1988 that it did in 1987, but as a result it dropped from third to fourth place, while the Santa Barbara campus replaced Berkeley in third rank, with an increase of about 11 percent.

The Irvine campus experienced the largest percentage growth between 1987 and 1988 -- 23 percent -- and gained fifth place from the San Diego campus, which increased only 16 percent. The Riverside and Santa Cruz campuses also exchanged ranks as those with the fewest freshmen, with Santa Cruz decreasing by about 11 percent to eighth place and Riverside increasing by about 14 percent to seventh.

These differences in growth this past year reflected both the effectiveness of campus-level enrollment planning for new students and the campus's physical capacity to enroll more students than the previous year.

The California State University

Display 2 also shows that the California State University's participation rate for California high school graduates remained stable at 10.7 percent for Fall 1988 -- having risen from 10.0 in 1985 after a five-year plateau at about 8.9.

Increases in enrollment

The number of new freshmen at the State University between 1987 and 1988 increased by 1,333, or 4.7 percent, to a total of 29,417 The four-year increase between 1985 and 1988 was more than 4,300 students, or about 17.2 percent. (In 1988, the 1,163 State University freshmen from other states and foreign countries and those whose high school was unknown comprised no more than 3.8 percent of all new freshmen aged 19 or under.) This numerical increase was noteworthy since it occurred at a time when the State University's eligibility rate had decreased below the Master Plan recommendation of 33.3 percent to 27.5 percent for a sample of graduates in 1986. Even increases in the number of students who were admitted by special action or as exceptions to regular admission standards would be unlikely to account for much of this growth.

Changes among campuses

Of the State University's 19 campuses, 16 enrolled more new freshmen in Fall 1988 than in the previous year -- the exceptions being Long Beach, Los Angeles and San Diego. The San Bernardino campus had the largest percentage increase -- 40.4 percent -- but with only 730 new freshmen it remained among the smallest one-third of the campuses. The Sonoma campus -- also among the smallest -- increased by 38.1 percent to a new high of 497 freshmen. Six campuses increased their freshmen enrollment between 14 and 10 percent. In descending order of the size of this increase, they were San Francisco, Stanislaus, Northridge (with the second largest freshmen class), Humboldt, San Luis Obispo, and Sacramento. The remaining eight campuses experienced increases that ranged from 6.8 percent at Chico, which had among the largest classes of new freshmen, down to 1.8 percent at Hayward (only 11 more students, for a total of 632).

Among the three campuses experiencing declines, San Diego State decreased its entering class by 9.1 percent in Fall 1988 because of limitations on facilities, but it still remained in first place among all 19 campuses with the largest number of freshmen -- 3,916 in all. The Long Beach campus also decreased the size of its freshman class -- by 1.4 percent to 3,190 -- and thus moved to third rank behind Northridge, which experienced a sizable increase in freshmen. Los Angeles had the sharpest percentage decrease -- 10.9 -- by enrolling only 1,163 new freshmen.

The range in size of the Fall 1988 first-time freshman classes on the 19 campuses was very large -- from scarcely more than 300 freshmen at Bakersfield and Dominguez Hills to more than 3,000 at Long Beach, Northridge, and San Diego. The Sacramento campus had the median-size freshman class -- about 1,500 -- while seven campuses enrolled fewer than 800 and six enrolled more than 2,000. San Jose State, with about 2,100 new freshmen, had the largest entering class of any in Northern California, with the other five largest all located in Southern California.

This discussion of size calls attention to one aspect of diversity in the State University. While the largest enrollments are for the most part in Southern California, the Los Angeles area has two campuses with quite small enrollments -- Dominguez Hills and Los Angeles, both with maximum ethnic diversity in their freshman classes. In the northern part of the State, the Chico campus -- which ranks below the San Jose and San Francisco campuses in the size of its freshman class and which lies beyond commuting distance for most high school graduates -- attracts a predominantly Caucasian student body from many parts of the State.

California Community Colleges

The participation rate of recent California high school graduates at the California Community Colleges appears to have increased to 35.4 percent for Fall 1988 -- a full percentage point over Fall 1987 -- but inaccuracies by some colleges over the past decade in data on student enrollment status and high school of origin limit the confidence that can be placed in this rate, and they make long-term retrospective analysis unreliable. All that is certain is a drop in community college enrollment of new freshmen between 1982 and 1983 resulted in a decline from 40.6 to 37.4 in their college-going rate -- a decline that cannot be explained in terms of a smaller number of high school graduates or of higher fees, since their mandatory statewide fee was not imposed until a year later -- and a second large decrease from 38.5 to 34.4 occurred between 1986 and 1987.

Increases in enrollment

The community colleges reported enrolling 6,743 more new freshmen in Fall 1988 than in Fall 1987 -- for a total of 97,336 new freshmen from California high schools, or about the same number as in Fall 1983, when they suffered the large decrease in enrollment and participation rates noted above. This growth represents an increase of 7.4 percent in the size of their freshman class since 1987 -- an increase considerably larger than either the 4.5 percent increase among California high school graduates that year, the 3.1 percent increase at the University, or the 4.7 percent increase at the State University.

In addition to these 97,336 freshmen, the community colleges enrolled 5,675 others from other states and foreign countries (5.7 percent of all freshmen), plus 3,082 whose school or geographic origin were unknown (3.1 percent of the total).

Concurrently enrolled high school students

The community colleges also enrolled 28,107 high school juniors and seniors in college-credit courses in Fall 1988 -- an increase of less than 1 percent over 1987, but the data for neither year may be reliable. A majority of these students were enrolled in vocational courses -- often in articulated "2+2" career-education programs that enable them to begin their community college coursework at an advanced level if they enroll there after high school. Others were enrolled in college-level courses in English, mathematics, and other academic courses for credit, with the same result of advanced standing.

Numbers of concurrently enrolled high school students range from a handful at some colleges to over 3,000 at one of them -- Los Angeles Trade/Technical College. These numbers vary among the colleges in ways that are not simply a function of their overall enrollment. Some colleges reported enrolling a

larger number of these high school students than first-time freshmen in college-credit courses. For example, Los Angeles Trade/Technical enrolled fewer than 700 new freshmen in contrast to its more than 3,000 high school students; Riverside Community College enrolled fewer than 800 new freshmen but more than 2,000 high school students in its credit classes; and the three colleges in the San Diego Community College District enrolled about 2,700 new freshmen but more than 4,400 high school students. At the opposite extreme, some colleges with large classes of new freshmen enrolled few high school students -- among them, American River College, with almost 2,200 new freshmen who were recent high school graduates but only 65 students who were still in high school; and Long Beach City College, with about 1,400 new freshmen but only six high school students. Finally, some colleges -- most of them small -- enrolled about the same number of new freshmen as high school students. Thus Lake Tahoe Community College admitted 62 new freshmen and 55 high school students, and Mendocino College registered about 250 of each type.

Inaccuracies in first-time freshman enrollment statistics at some colleges involve these high school students through coding errors that either understate the number of new freshmen when formerly enrolled high school students are reported as continuing students if they enroll after graduation, or else overstate the number of new freshmen if they regard their high school enrollees as regular freshmen. Commission staff has called the possibility of such errors to the attention of some colleges in the past but cannot rule out their re-occurrence in the data for Fall 1988. These errors and related fluctuations in reported freshman enrollments have potentially serious consequences for projecting enrollments, particularly in regard to the need for additional facilities and new campuses and centers for young students who go to college after graduating from California high schools, but not all involved distribts appear to be correcting them.

Changes among the colleges

Of the 104 colleges that reported data on their enrollment of new freshmen age 19 and under, 41 showed an increase of at least 10 percent between 1987 and 1988, 12 showed a decrease of similar magnitude, and 51 showed a change of less than 10 percent. Among those 51, 17 showed virtually the same number for both years, 21 showed an increase of less than 10 percent, and 13 showed a decrease of less than 10 percent.

Commission staff urge caution in interpreting these data because of potential problems with those of some colleges. Nonethleless, several observations can be made about growth and decline in the freshman enrollments of other colleges. Looked at by region, the picture is clearest for the San Diego area, where almost all community colleges experienced enrollment increases that probably reflect the inability of the universities there to accommodate all eligible students who might apply as freshmen. Only Palomar College -- the site of the new San Marcos campus of the California State University -- reported no increase in freshmen, but it maintained the same level as in Fall 1987.

Los Angeles County, with nearly 30 percent of California's high school graduates, tends to determine the participation rate for the entire state, but its colleges present no clear trend of increases or decreases, and these trends are clouded by poor data from East Los Angeles and Los Angeles Trade/Technical Colleges for at least one of the last two years. In Orange County, all community colleges except Coastline, which is nontraditional and attracts few recent high school graduates, reported virtually the same freshman enrollment as in 1987 or increases -- two of them growing more than 10 percent.

In the San Francisco Bay area, the three colleges in the Peralta District all experienced freshman enrollment declines -- two of them greater than 10 percent -- while Chabot and Ohlone Colleges both reported increases. Marin and the three colleges in the San Mateo district also reported increases, while the City College of San Francisco simply maintained its previous enrollment level.

In the Sacramento area, the three colleges in the Los Rios district all enrolled fewer freshmen in 1988 than in 1987, while Sierra College reported an increase of more than 10 percent. All of the colleges in the San Joaquin Valley reported increases except Merced, which maintained its previous level of freshman enrollment. In the northern counties, Butte, Lassen, Mendocino, and Shasta Colleges, as well as College of the Siskiyous, all reported increases, while College of the Redwoods and Yuba College posted losses.

Independent colleges and universities

The participation rate for California's independent colleges and universities held virtually unchanged between Fall 1987 and Fall 1988 at about 3.3, based on data from the 42 institutions that reported enrollments to the Postsecondary Education Commission for both years. The 50 institutions listed in Display 3 below reported data for one or both years -- 47 in 1987, and 44 in 1988.

This computed participation rate of 3.3 is probably conservative because of the Commission's request that the institutions account for all new freshmen from California by providing either the name of the high schools from which they graduated or the zip codes of their home residence, rather than simply the total number of new freshmen who were California residents.

Enrollment of California freshmen

The enrollment of new freshmen from California high schools among the 42 institutions that reported for both years rose from 8,902 to 9,030 -- an increase of 128 students -- or 1.4 percent. Nonethe-

DISPLAY 3 *Number of Recent California High School Graduates Enrolling as First-Time Freshmen in Regionally Accredited Independent Colleges and Universities, Fall 1987 and Fall 1988*

Institution	1987	1988
Azusa Pacific University	212	359
Biola University	285	246
California Baptist College	121	77
California College for Developmental Studies	1	3
California College of Arts and Crafts	44	77
California Institute of the Arts	32	39
California Institute of Technology	77	66
California Lutheran College	173	--
Chapman College	228	--
Christ College, Irvine	83	89
Claremont McKenna College	120	121
Cogswell College	4	3
College of Notre Dame	60	52
Dominican College of San Rafael	33	43
Fresno Pacific College	74	--
Golden Gate University	--	1
Harvey Mudd College	--	77
Humphrey's College	41	33
Loyola Marymount University	598	552
Marymount College, Palos Verdes	298	254
The Master's College	91	122
Mills College	90	98
Mount St. Mary's College	180	164
Northrop University	35	13
Occidental College	190	182
Pacific Christian College	--	47
Pacific Union College	318	336
Patten College	9	--
Pepperdine University	239	270
Pitzer College	74	79
Point Loma Nazarene College	315	248
Pomona College	151	144
Saint Mary's College	423	357
Samuel Merritt College of Nursing	11	13
San Francisco Conservatory of Music	9	8
Santa Clara University	497	565
Scripps College	75	96
Simpson College	9	28
Southern California College	90	86
Stanford University	495	506
United States International University	62	--
University of La Verne	170	173
University of San Diego	501	476
University of San Francisco	197	224
University of Southern California	1,532	1,947
University of the Pacific	727	429
Westmont College	248	242
Whittier College	153	87
Woodbury University	96	119
World College West	7	4
Total	9,478	9,155

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission survey, in cooperation with the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities.

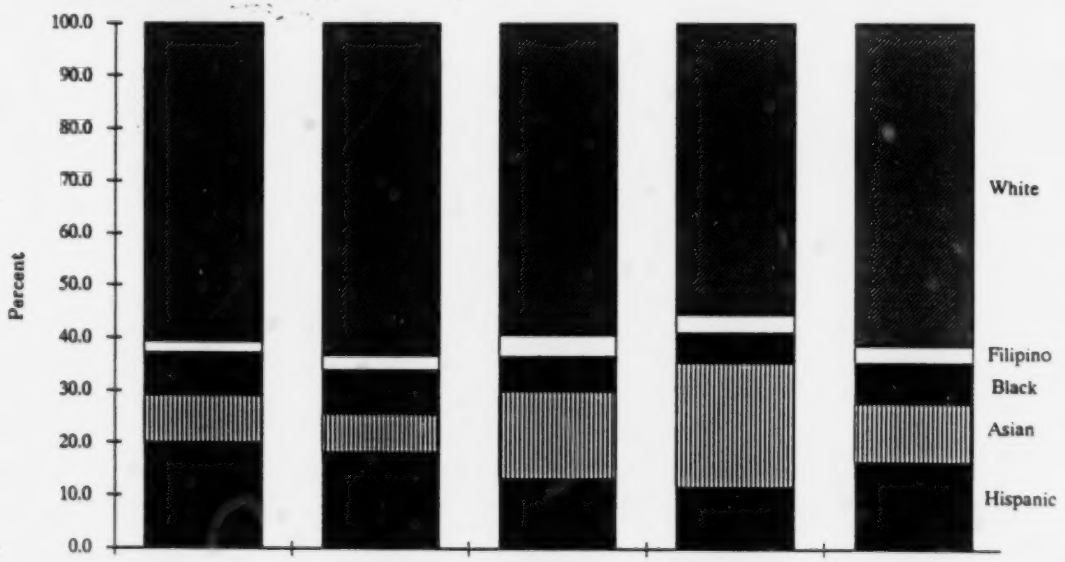
less, the number of these freshmen enrolled in certain independent colleges and universities has decreased in the past several years. Thus while the overall rate of the independent sector is remaining about the same, concern exists that some of its institutions are attracting fewer California freshmen.

3 *College-Going Rates of Ethnic Minorities*

THE ETHNIC distribution of California's 1987-88 public high school graduates and of Fall 1988 public colleges and university freshmen appears in Display 4 below. As can be seen, Black and Hispanic students are less well represented in higher education than among the high school graduating class, while white, Filipino, Asian, and American Indian students are better represented. Data on these percentages between 1985 and 1988 for both men and women appear in Displays 5 and 6 on pages 18-19. Because private schools in California are not required to report data on the ethnicity of their students, these data and the following analysis include only public high school graduates.

Differences in college-going rates among California's major ethnic groups appear in Display 7 on page 20, and county-by-county breakdowns for 1988 appear in Appendix B on pages 59-81.

DISPLAY 4 ***Distribution by Major Ethnic Group of 1987-88 California Public High School Graduates and Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen Age 19 and Under in California Public Higher Education***



	High School Graduates	Community College Freshmen	State University Freshmen	University of California Freshmen	Total Freshmen
White	60.3%	62.3%	58.8%	54.7%	60.6%
Filipino	2.4	3.1	4.5	3.7	3.4
Black	7.8	7.9	6.2	5.4	7.3
Asian	9.1	7.3	16.7	23.6	11.3
Hispanic	19.7	17.9	13.0	11.4	16.1
American Indian	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.3

Source: Appendix B.

DISPLAY 5 ***Ethnic Distribution of California Public High School Graduates and of First-Time Public College and University Freshmen from Public Schools, 1985 Through 1988***

Segment	Year	Sex	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	All Known Ethnicity
Public High Schools	1985	Total	41,938	18,036	18,938	4,509	1,803	140,224	225,448
	1986	Men	21,055	9,874	8,518	2,491	798	69,448	112,184
		Women	22,501	9,161	9,869	2,485	860	71,966	116,842
		Total	43,556	19,035	18,387	4,976	1,658	141,414	229,026
	1987	Men	21,995	10,679	8,628	2,548	884	71,102	115,836
		Women	23,877	9,961	10,181	2,651	845	74,063	121,578
		Total	45,872	20,640	18,809	5,199	1,729	145,165	237,414
	1988	Men	23,503	11,686	8,893	2,948	938	73,800	121,768
		Women	25,537	11,143	10,551	3,009	934	76,576	127,750
		Total	49,040	22,829	19,444	5,957	1,872	150,376	249,518
University of California	1985	Men	644	1,482	269	250	47	4,541	7,233
		Women	748	1,489	475	314	49	4,887	7,962
		Total	1,392	2,971	744	564	96	9,428	15,195
	1986	Men	690	1,705	285	262	47	4,352	7,341
		Women	798	1,663	495	327	62	4,684	8,029
		Total	1,488	3,368	780	589	109	9,036	15,370
	1987	Men	785	1,839	342	282	69	4,524	7,841
		Women	946	1,731	554	365	94	4,703	8,393
		Total	1,731	3,570	896	647	163	9,227	16,234
	1988	Men	808	2,050	320	246	87	4,458	7,969
		Women	1,087	1,881	578	374	98	4,637	8,655
		Total	1,895	3,931	898	620	185	9,095	16,624
The California State University	1985	Men	988	1,448	499	258	77	5,819	9,089
		Women	1,292	1,573	817	364	115	6,920	11,081
		Total	2,280	3,021	1,316	622	192	12,739	20,170
	1986	Men	1,050	1,580	487	316	75	5,707	9,215
		Women	1,268	1,591	820	434	80	7,218	11,411
		Total	2,318	3,171	1,307	750	155	12,925	20,626
	1987	Men	1,237	1,708	503	377	85	6,173	10,083
		Women	1,608	1,841	959	443	93	7,718	12,662
		Total	2,845	3,549	1,462	820	178	13,891	22,745
	1988	Men	1,343	1,884	527	444	83	6,080	10,361
		Women	1,691	2,002	915	594	101	7,597	12,900
		Total	3,034	3,886	1,442	1,038	184	13,677	23,261
California Community Colleges	1985	Men	5,478	2,828	2,808	858	509	22,716	35,197
		Women	5,934	2,275	3,484	898	503	24,356	37,450
		Total	11,412	5,103	6,292	1,756	1,012	47,072	72,647
	1986	Men	6,357	3,045	3,171	962	586	24,234	38,355
		Women	6,935	2,532	3,710	901	595	26,272	40,945
		Total	13,292	5,577	6,881	1,863	1,181	50,506	79,300
	1987	Men	5,944	2,995	2,818	1,087	542	23,141	36,527
		Women	6,723	2,478	3,418	1,069	525	24,737	38,950
		Total	12,667	5,473	6,236	2,156	1,067	47,878	75,477
	1988	Men	6,855	3,229	3,022	1,298	586	24,287	39,277
		Women	7,724	2,724	3,427	1,204	612	26,353	42,044
		Total	14,579	5,953	6,449	2,502	1,198	50,640	81,321

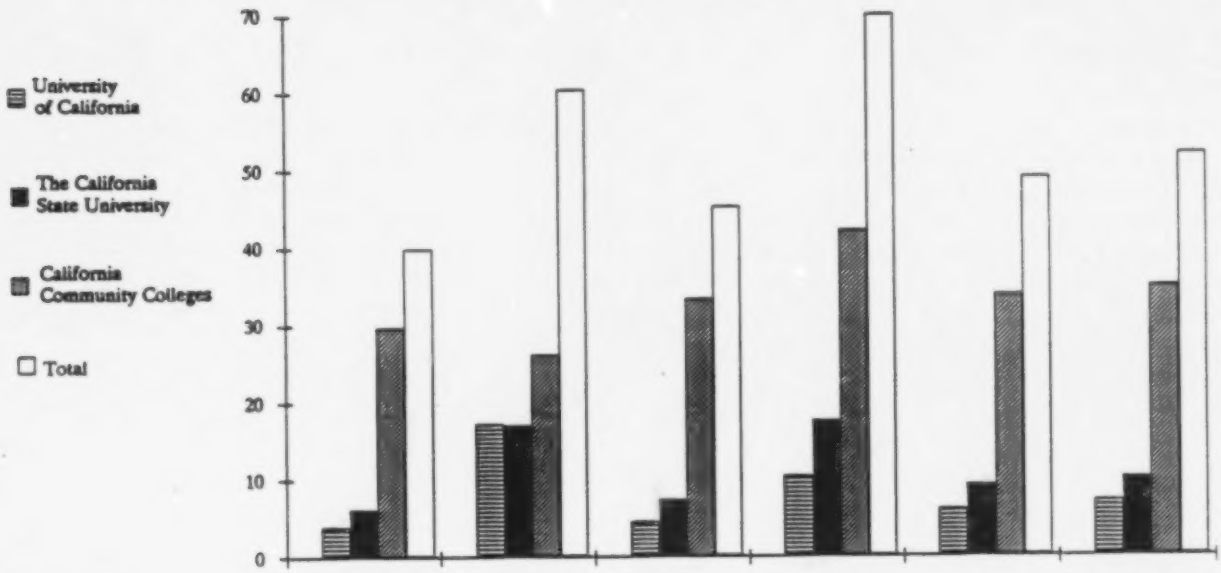
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 6 Percentage Distribution of California Public School Graduates and of Public College and University Freshmen from These Schools, by Known Ethnicity, 1985 Through 1988

Segment	Year	Sex	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	All Known Ethnicity
Public	1985	Total	18.6%	8.0%	8.4%	2.0%	0.8%	62.2%	100.0%
High	1986	Men	18.8	8.8	7.6	2.2	0.7	61.9	100.0
Schools		Women	19.3	7.8	8.4	2.1	0.7	61.6	100.0
		Total	19.0	8.3	8.0	2.2	0.7	61.7	100.0
	1987	Men	19.0	9.2	7.4	2.2	0.8	61.4	100.0
		Women	19.6	8.2	8.4	2.2	0.7	60.9	100.0
		Total	19.3	8.7	7.9	2.2	0.7	61.1	100.0
	1988	Men	19.3	9.6	7.3	2.4	0.8	60.6	100.0
		Women	20.0	8.7	8.3	2.4	0.7	59.9	100.0
		Total	19.7	9.1	7.8	2.4	0.8	60.3	100.0
University	1985	Men	8.9	20.5	3.7	3.5	0.6	62.8	100.0
of California		Women	9.4	18.7	6.0	3.9	0.6	61.4	100.0
		Total	9.2	19.6	4.9	3.7	0.6	62.0	100.0
	1986	Men	9.4	23.2	3.9	3.6	0.6	59.3	100.0
		Women	9.9	20.7	6.2	4.1	0.8	58.3	100.0
		Total	9.7	21.9	5.1	3.8	0.7	58.8	100.0
	1987	Men	10.0	23.5	4.4	3.6	0.9	57.7	100.0
		Women	11.3	20.6	6.6	4.3	1.1	56.0	100.0
		Total	10.7	22.0	5.5	4.0	1.0	56.8	100.0
	1988	Men	10.1	25.7	4.0	3.1	1.1	55.9	100.0
		Women	12.6	21.7	6.7	4.3	1.1	53.6	100.0
		Total	11.4	23.6	5.4	3.7	1.1	54.7	100.0
The	1985	Men	10.9	15.9	5.5	2.8	0.8	64.0	100.0
California		Women	11.7	14.2	7.4	3.3	1.0	62.4	100.0
State		Total	11.3	15.0	6.5	3.1	1.0	63.2	100.0
University	1986	Men	11.4	17.1	5.3	3.4	0.8	61.9	100.0
		Women	11.1	13.9	7.2	3.8	0.7	63.3	100.0
		Total	11.2	15.4	6.3	3.6	0.8	62.7	100.0
	1987	Men	12.3	16.9	5.0	3.7	0.8	61.2	100.0
		Women	12.7	14.5	7.6	3.5	0.7	61.0	100.0
		Total	12.5	15.6	6.4	3.6	0.8	61.1	100.0
	1988	Men	13.0	18.2	5.1	4.3	0.8	58 7	100.0
		Women	13.1	15.5	7.1	4.6	0.8	58.9	100.0
		Total	13.0	16.7	6.2	4.5	0.8	58.8	100.0
California	1985	Men	15.6	8.0	8.0	2.4	1.4	64.5	100.0
Community		Women	15.8	6.1	9.3	2.4	1.3	65.0	100.0
College		Total	15.7	7.0	8.7	2.4	1.4	64.8	100.0
	1986	Men	16.6	7.9	8.3	2.5	1.5	63.2	100.0
		Women	16.9	6.2	9.1	2.2	1.5	64.2	100.0
		Total	16.8	7.0	8.7	2.3	1.5	63.7	100.0
	1987	Men	16.3	8.2	7.7	3.0	1.5	63.4	100.0
		Women	17.3	6.4	8.8	2.7	1.3	63.5	100.0
		Total	16.8	7.3	8.3	2.9	1.4	63.4	100.0
	1988	Men	17.5	8.2	7.7	3.3	1.5	61.8	100.0
		Women	18.4	6.5	8.2	2.9	1.5	62.7	100.0
		Total	17.9	7.3	7.9	3.1	1.5	62.3	100.0

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 7 Statewide College-Going Rates for Recent Public High School Graduates, Fall 1988



Fall 1988	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Filipino	White	Total
University of California	3.9	17.2	4.6	10.4	6.0	7.1
The California State University	6.2	17.0	7.4	17.4	9.1	10.0
California Community Colleges	29.7	26.1	33.2	42.0	33.7	34.7
Total	39.8	60.3	45.2	69.8	48.8	51.8
Fall 1987						
University of California	3.8	17.3	4.8	12.5	6.4	7.1
The California State University	6.2	17.3	7.8	15.9	9.6	10.2
California Community Colleges	27.5	26.4	32.8	40.5	32.7	33.4
Total	37.4	61.0	45.4	68.9	48.7	50.7

Note: Total includes all students rather than just the five major ethnic groups. Fall 1987 rates listed for comparison with 1988 rates.

Source: Appendix B for Fall 1988 and California Postsecondary Education Commission data files for Fall 1987.

Black youth

Black youth continue to be seriously underrepresented as freshmen in California's colleges and universities, both in terms of eligibility for admission and actual enrollment -- even in spite of special recruitment and admission programs. Compared to an overall college-going rate of 51.8, they had a rate of only 45.2 at California's public colleges and universities -- 33.2 percent at the California Community Colleges and 12.0 percent at its two public universities. They constituted only 7.4 percent of freshmen in these colleges and universities in Fall 1988, compared to 7.8 percent of California's high school graduates during the preceding year.

The trend from 1987 to 1988 was not encouraging: only a 2.3 percent increase in Black freshmen enrolled in California's public colleges and universities -- a numerical increase of only 195 students, from 8,594 in Fall 1987 to 8,789 in Fall 1988. That same year the number of Black public high school graduates grew by 3.4 percent -- from 18,809 to 19,444 -- and even that growth was less than the 4.5

percent increase among all of California's public high school graduates.

University of California

The participation rate of Black graduates of public high schools at the University was 4.6 percent, compared with 4.3 for 1986, 4.8 percent for 1987, and an overall 1988 rate of 7.1 percent for all graduates. The University enrolled 1,157 new Black freshmen in Fall 1988 who were graduates of California's public and private high schools -- only 29 more than in Fall 1987. The increase from public high schools was only two students -- from 896 to 898.

In other words, the University's enrollment of Black freshmen has not kept pace with increases in the number of Black high school graduates. This is due, in part, to the low rate of eligibility of these graduates for University admission; and yet to look at high school graduates is to see only part of the problem of Black youth, since it ignores the large number of high school dropouts, none of whom is counted in college-going rate calculations.

Differences among campuses: Display 8 on page 22 shows the ethnicity of Fall 1988 first-time freshmen on each of the University's eight general campuses. These campuses vary considerably in regard to their ability to attract and enroll Black students who graduated recently from high school, with significant differences among them in absolute numbers (from 50 to 314) and proportions (from 4.3 to 26.7 percent).

The Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses each enrolled more than one-fourth of the new Black freshmen -- or a total of about 54 percent -- although together they accounted for only 30 percent of all the University's new freshmen. The Davis and Riverside campuses each enrolled about 11 percent, and the remaining four each enrolled fewer than 7 percent of the total. Riverside enrolled the smallest percentage (4.3 percent), as well as the second smallest number of new freshmen overall.

Looked at another way, Black students comprised 11.5 percent of the new freshmen at Berkeley and 9.5 percent at Los Angeles -- well above the University's systemwide figure of 5.8 percent Black students among all freshmen who reported their ethnicity. Well below this systemwide proportion were Irvine with 2.8 percent, Riverside with 3.0 percent, and San Diego with 3.6 percent. The remaining three campuses were closer to, but still below, 5.8 percent.

Enrollment of public and private school graduates: No participation rates can be computed among the segments of higher education for graduates of private schools, since, as noted earlier, these schools do not provide ethnic data to the State. However, a comparison between public and private schools may be made by contrasting their percentage of Black freshmen with their percentages for all freshmen. At the University, Black freshmen from public schools constituted 78.2 percent of all Black freshmen, while those from private schools comprised the remaining 21.8 percent. In contrast, among all of the University's first-time freshmen, public school graduates constituted 84.4 percent of the total, with private school graduates making up the remaining 15.6 percent. These differences imply a considerably higher participation rate of Black graduates of private schools than public schools.

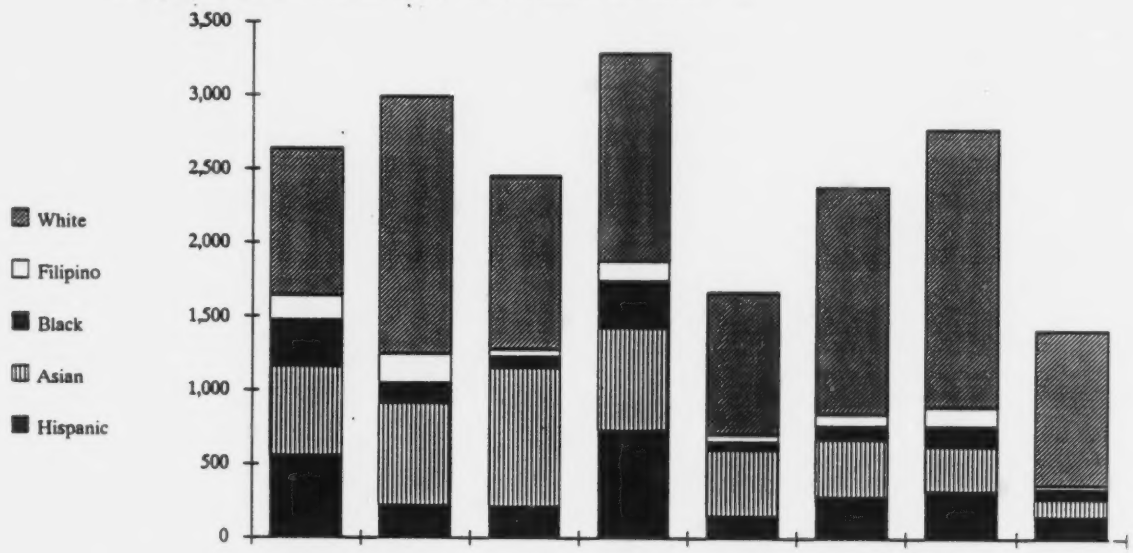
The California State University

As with the University, statistics on Black freshmen at the State University give little support to the hope that this underrepresented group is moving toward the goal of educational equity in the late 1980s. Between 1980 and 1988, the State University's enrollment of new freshmen whose ethnicity was known increased by almost one-fourth, but its enrollment of new Black freshmen rose by only 12 percent. In fact, not only has the proportion of Black freshmen declined among all of its students whose ethnicity is known, Black enrollment has fallen numerically: Its 1,676 new Black freshmen in Fall 1988 from both public and private California high schools were 41 fewer than the previous year. Its number of freshmen from public schools was 20 less -- from 1,462 down to 1,442.*

As a result, the State University's participation rate for Black graduates of public schools was only 7.4 for Fall 1988 -- down from 7.8 in Fall 1987. While this rate might appear to be only slightly be-

* It should be noted that more than 2,000 of the State University's Fall 1988 freshmen (about 7 percent of the total) could not be counted in any ethnic group since they were reported as "non-resident alien" or "other ethnicity," or did not report their ethnicity.

DISPLAY 8 ***Ethnicity of Public High School Graduates Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen on Campuses of the University of California, Fall 1988***



	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Riverside	San Diego	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz
White	996	1,746	1,178	1,400	968	1,536	1,882	1,041
Filipino	170	201	51	142	56	81	133	31
Black	309	135	70	314	50	86	128	65
Asian	613	688	940	702	452	394	303	121
Hispanic	551	219	213	721	144	278	321	149
American Indian	54	28	11	43	6	24	41	13
Total	2,693	3,017	2,463	3,322	1,676	2,399	2,808	1,420

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

low the estimated eligibility for these graduates of 10.8 percent, it is based on an unknown number of freshmen who were admitted in exception to regular admission standards and requirements or with waivers for some subject requirements.

Differences among campuses: Differences among the State University's 19 campuses in both numbers and concentration of Black students are striking, as illustrated in Display 9 on pages 24-25, because of the wide range in campus undergraduate enrollment and ethnic composition. Black freshmen are concentrated at the Dominguez Hills, Hayward, and San Bernardino campuses, but these three campuses enroll a relatively small proportion of the systemwide total. For example, Dominguez Hills enrolled only 1.1 percent of the State University's new freshmen in 1988, but its Black freshmen comprised 7.2 percent of all Black freshmen in the State University that fall. Among its freshmen, 44.6 percent were Black. The second and third largest concentrations of Black freshmen were on the Hayward and San Bernardino campuses (15.6 and 10.4 percent, respectively), but these campuses also accounted for only a small percentage of all new freshmen -- 2.1 and 2.5 percent each.

Five campuses that enrolled more than 100 Black freshmen each accounted for slightly more than half of all new Black freshmen. Besides Dominguez Hills, they included San Diego, Long Beach, and North-

ridge -- the three with the largest total number of new freshmen -- and San Francisco, which had a relatively large number and concentration of Black freshmen but tied for eighth rank with Chico and San Luis Obispo in total number of freshmen.

Finally, the four campuses with the smallest numbers of Black freshmen were Bakersfield (23), Stanislaus (24), Sonoma (32), and Humboldt (35) -- all of them with small total freshman enrollments that amounted to only 6.5 percent of the systemwide total.

Enrollment of public and private school graduates: In both 1987 and 1988, the proportion of Black freshmen who graduated from public schools was 86 percent -- about the same as for the total group of California freshmen, with the remaining 14 percent coming from private schools.

California Community Colleges

The participation rate for Black graduates of California's public high schools enrolling in the California Community Colleges was 33.2 in Fall 1988 -- slightly higher than the 32.8 of the previous year. Over the past five years, enrollment of Black freshmen as reported by the community colleges has fluctuated from 6,795 in Fall 1984 to 6,292 in 1985, 6,881 in 1986, 6,236 in 1987, and 6,449 in 1988 -- but it has remained consistently under the numbers reported earlier in the decade. At least some of this decrease seems due to an increase in the number of Black women enrolling in four-year colleges and universities directly after high school.

In Fall 1988, 2,626 Black high school students were enrolled concurrently in community colleges and high school. They represented 9.1 percent of the almost 29,000 such students and included 8.9 percent of the men and 9.2 percent of the women. They were better represented among these students than were Black community college freshmen, who constituted only 7.9 percent of all freshmen at these colleges last fall.

Differences among colleges: As at the University and the State University, California Community Colleges vary widely in terms of the number and proportion of various ethnic groups among their freshmen. Display 10 on page 26 illustrates this variety with data on 12 of the 107 colleges.

In six community colleges -- most of them quite small -- Black freshmen enrollment in Fall 1988 exceeded 50 percent of their total freshmen enrollment: Los Angeles Southwest (91 percent), Compton (77 percent), West Los Angeles (73 percent), Merritt (66 percent), Laney (54 percent), and College of Alameda (51 percent). Five others had less than 50 percent but at least 25 percent -- Vista (in the Peralta District), Contra Costa, Los Angeles Trade-Technical, San Diego City, and El Camino.

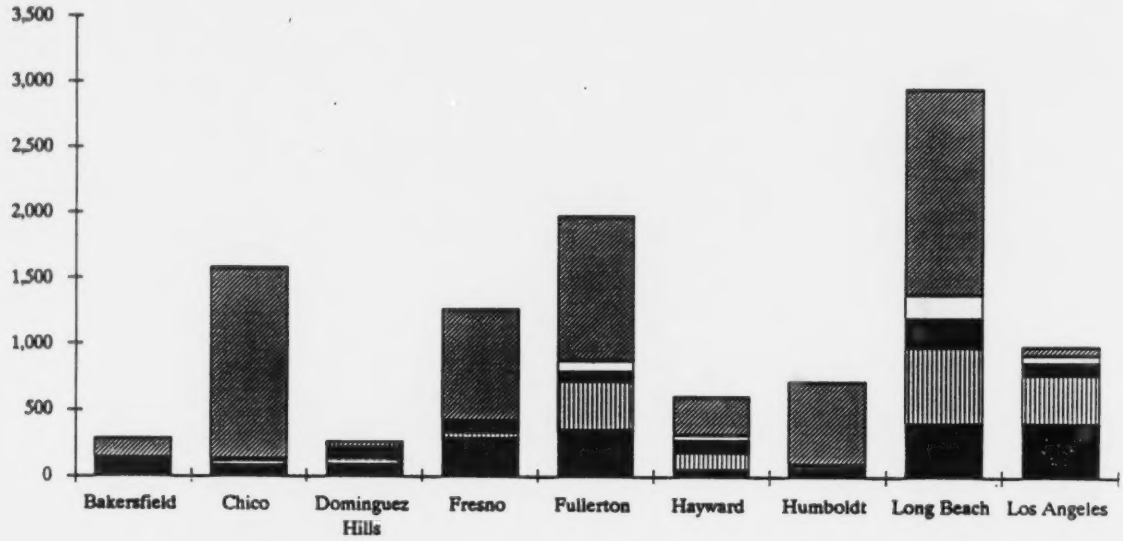
These colleges, with the largest concentration of Black freshmen, do not correspond very well with those enrolling the largest number of Black students because of differences in size. El Camino College had by far the largest number -- 764, or about 10 percent of all Black community college freshmen statewide, but who made up only about one-fourth of El Camino's freshmen. The next largest number (331) was enrolled at Santa Monica College, but they constituted only 19 percent of its freshmen. Other colleges enrolling at least 200 were West Los Angeles (321, or 73 percent), Chabot (258, or about 10 percent), Los Angeles Southwest (238, or 91 percent), Los Angeles Trade-Technical (222, or 28 percent), and San Francisco (210, or 14 percent). These latter five colleges accounted for 28 percent of all Black freshmen statewide, and all but Chabot and San Francisco are in Los Angeles County.

Enrollment of public and private school graduates: Private high school graduates account for 5.8 percent of Black freshmen in the California Community Colleges -- 3.4 percent of the men and 6.2 percent of the women. Unfortunately, the colleges did not report the specific school origins for almost 800 of their Black freshmen (7.6 percent of the total), making any analysis of their participation rates by type of school suspect.

Independent institutions

California's 45 independent colleges and universities that reported data on their Fall 1988 freshmen indicated the enrollment of 365 Black freshmen from California schools -- 4 percent of all their freshmen, and 13.5 percent of Black freshmen attending California's four-year colleges and univer-

DISPLAY 9 Ethnicity of Public High School Graduates Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen on



	Bakersfield	Chico	Dominguez Hills	Fresno	Fullerton	Hayward	Humboldt	Long Beach	Los Angeles
White	155	1,449	51	846	1,110	285	622	1,566	73
Filipino	7	8	6	13	83	42	3	180	58
Black	23	43	120	72	74	94	35	220	88
Asian	22	12	23	46	369	124	15	582	362
Hispanic	83	67	65	288	344	55	39	399	405
American Indian	3	15	4	20	10	4	17	17	1
Total	293	1,594	269	1,285	1,990	604	731	2,964	987

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

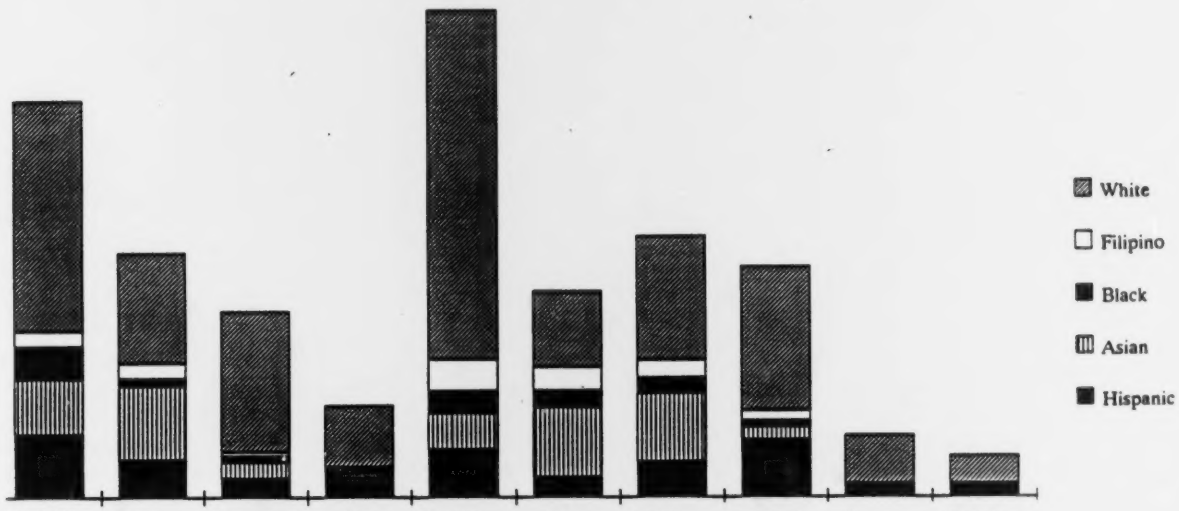
sities, compared to 18.7 percent of all freshmen in four-year institutions.

Hispanic youth

As Display 7 on page 20 showed, the college-going rate of recent Hispanic graduates of California's public high schools increased between Fall 1987 and Fall 1988 -- from 37.4 to 39.8. The number of these graduates increased by 6.9 percent during that year, from a total of 45,872 to 49,040. But their number attending California's public colleges and universities rose even more – from 17,243 to 19,508 -- or 13.1 percent. Between 1984 and 1988, the enrollment of Hispanic freshmen increased by 53.6 percent, compared with an increase among all California freshmen of 12.2 percent and an increase among all public school graduates of 6.9 percent.

Despite this high rate of increase, the initially low eligibility and participation rates of Hispanic students must be remembered. The Commission's study of the eligibility of graduates from California public high schools in 1986 showed that the eligibility rate of Hispanic graduates for attending the Universities was only 5.0 percent, compared with 14.1 percent for all public school graduates, while their eligibility rate for the State University was 13.3, compared to 27.5 for all graduates. Given their high drop-out rate during high school, their

Campuses of the California State University, Fall 1988



Northridge	Pomona	Sacramento	San Bernardino	San Diego	San Francisco	San Jose	San Luis Obispo	Sonoma	Stanislaus
1,757	837	1,071	463	2,662	572	941	1,094	363	206
126	128	29	11	237	183	143	78	2	1
241	45	48	72	170	126	108	41	32	24
424	565	124	29	269	526	523	100	20	19
467	277	135	112	360	147	258	424	44	51
16	8	16	8	24	9	13	17	5	5
3,031	1,860	1,423	695	3,722	1,563	1,986	1,754	466	306

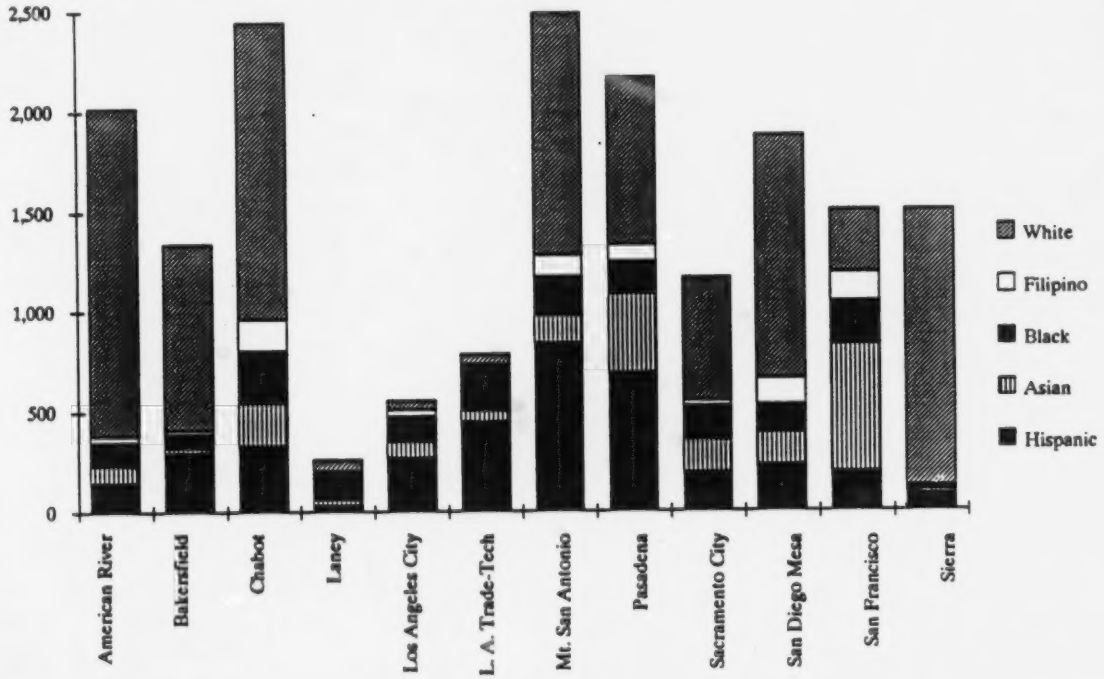
increasing proportion of the ethnic distribution of high school students, and their increased numbers graduating from high school during the past five years, it is possible that they are making only a very small gain toward achieving educational equity.

University of California

The participation rate of recent Hispanic public school graduates as University freshmen was 3.9 for Fall 1988 -- 0.1 percentage point higher than in 1987. Their numbers remain small and their eligibility and participation rates are still low, but over recent years they have steadily been increasing their representation in the University -- having constituted only 9.2 percent of its first-time freshmen in Fall 1985 but 11.4 percent by Fall 1988.

This increase is due largely to gains by Hispanic women, whose numbers grew between 1985 and 1989 from 748 to 1,087, or by 79.2 percent, compared with only a 34.3 percent increase for men -- from 644 to 808. Yet eligibility tends to set an upper limit on the number of new Hispanic freshmen who enroll in the University, and Hispanic women are probably approaching this limit, unless current efforts to increase their eligibility rate succeed. In addition, Hispanic youth in the San Joaquin Valley share the apparent reluctance of most young people from the valley to enroll in the University, either as

DISPLAY 10 ***Ethnicity of Public High School Graduates Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen at Twelve California Community Colleges, Fall 1988***



	American River	Bakersfield	Chabot	Laney	Los Angeles City	L. A. Trade-Tech	Mt. San Antonio	Pasadena	Sacramento City	San Diego Mesa	San Francisco	Sierra
White	1,635	931	1,479	56	45	48	1,206	832	618	1,219	318	1,382
Filipino	37	21	163	5	34	8	107	83	27	129	152	7
Black	115	71	258	143	127	222	199	162	166	138	211	12
Asian	87	24	214	25	80	61	135	395	163	163	629	19
Hispanic	142	292	326	31	267	441	834	687	188	223	192	81
American Indian	38	35	43	5	2	3	33	17	17	32	6	26
Total	2,054	1,374	2,483	265	555	783	2,514	2,176	1,179	1,904	1,508	1,527

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

freshmen or transfer students. As Appendix A shows, county rates for University participation of San Joaquin Valley graduates of public as well as private high schools are below 5 percent, compared with the University's statewide rate of 7.6 percent. Moreover, the University's participation rate for Hispanic graduates in the valley appears to be declining rather than growing.

Differences among campuses: Together the Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses account for 49 percent of the University's Hispanic freshmen -- although they enroll only 30 percent of all freshmen who are California high school graduates. The San Diego and Santa Barbara campuses enrolled another 23 percent of the University's Hispanic freshmen and accounted for 26 percent of all freshmen. The smallest numbers and percentages were enrolled at Riverside and Santa Cruz -- each enrolling less than 6 percent, although they enrolled a slightly higher percentage of all freshmen this year. As Display 8 on page 22 showed, the numbers of Hispanic freshmen on each campus ranged from a low of 144 at Riverside to a high of 721 at Los Angeles.

Looked at another way, the largest concentrations of Hispanic freshmen were also at Berkeley (20.5 percent of its freshmen whose ethnicity was reported) and Los Angeles (21.7 percent of the similar group there, compared with a systemwide percentage of 13.1). No other campus enrolled so high a percentage, but San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz each enrolled about 11 percent. The lowest proportions were at Davis (7.3 percent) and Irvine and Riverside (both 8.6 percent).

Enrollment of public and private school graduates: The University enrolled 26.6 percent of its 1988 Hispanic freshmen from private schools and 73.4 percent from public schools, compared with 15.6 and 84.4 percent, respectively, for all its first-time freshmen. Thus the participation of Hispanic graduates of private high schools, like that of Black graduates, is evidently higher than those from public schools.

The California State University

The State University's participation rate for Hispanic graduates of public high schools was 6.2 percent -- the same as for the previous year -- although because of the general increase in the number of high school graduates, the number of these freshmen increased -- this year by 247 or 6.9 percent. Between 1984 and 1988, the State University's enrollment of Hispanic freshmen grew by 51.5 percent or 1,305 students. This percentage increase was less than the University's, but the numerical growth was almost 48 percent more.

For reasons that are not clear, the largest increases in the enrollment of Hispanic freshmen at the State University have occurred for the most part at two-year intervals -- between 1984 and 1985 (13.9 percent) and between 1986 and 1987 (23.6 percent), compared to only 6.9 percent this past year. However, another spurt in growth should not be expected between 1988 and 1989 because the State University is now implementing more rigorous admission requirements. Moreover, while the percentage growth during the past five years seems impressive, it is far below what is needed for Hispanic students to achieve parity with their white counterparts. This is especially true given the historic under-representation of Hispanic youth in higher education and their rate of increase in California's school population. All in all, it appears that the State University's enrollment of Hispanic freshmen is not keeping up with the increasing numbers of Hispanic high school graduates. The Commission estimated the eligibility rate of these graduates to be 13.3 percent in 1986, which places current enrollment far below its potential, since the State University's participation rate for Hispanic freshmen includes those who were admitted in exception to its regular admission requirements or on subject waivers. The difference between these eligibility and participation rates may possibly be less now than it was in 1986, but the specific effects of the State University's new requirements on the eligibility and enrollment of Hispanic freshmen will not be known for some time.

Differences among campuses: The State University's diversity in terms of the representation of Hispanic freshmen on its 19 campuses was illustrated in Display 9 on pages 24-25, where the numbers range from a low of 39 at Humboldt State to a high of 467 at Northridge. Percentage extremes are 4.2 percent at Chico and 41.0 percent at Los Angeles.

The Long Beach, Los Angeles, and Northridge campuses together enrolled about one-third of the State University's Hispanic freshmen in Fall 1988, when they also enrolled about one-fourth of all State University freshmen. The Los Angeles campus differed from the other two by enrolling a large proportion of Hispanic freshmen as well as large proportions of Asian and Black freshmen but only a small proportion of all the system's freshmen.

At the other end of the spectrum, seven campuses enrolled a total of only 10.5 percent of the 19 campuses' Hispanic freshmen but 15.6 percent of all freshmen of known ethnicity. These campuses were Bakersfield, Dominguez Hills, Hayward, Humboldt, Sonoma, and Stanislaus (all with relatively few freshmen overall), and Chico -- which falls in the top third of the 19 campuses in terms of number of new freshmen.

On two other campuses, dissimilarities exist between their proportions of systemwide totals and their Hispanic representation. Fresno enrolled 7.5 percent of the State University's Hispanic freshmen but only 4.7 percent of it total freshman class, while San Diego had a reverse relationship: It enrolled 13.6 percent of all freshmen in the State University system but only 9.4 percent of all Hispanic freshmen.

In terms of campus concentrations of Hispanic students, after Los Angeles with its 41.0 percent Hispanic representation among its freshmen that was noted earlier, Bakersfield, Dominguez Hills, and Fresno each had Hispanic representation of more than 20 percent. Campuses that were well below the systemwide proportion of 14.0 percent were Chico, Hayward, Humboldt, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, and Stanislaus -- at which Hispanic freshmen constituted no more than 10 percent of all freshmen.

California Community Colleges

As shown in Display 7, the California Community College's participation rate for recent Hispanic graduates of California's public high schools in 1987-88 was 29.7 -- an increase of 2.2 percentage points over their rate of 27.5 for the previous year. Nonetheless, it is difficult to infer trends for Hispanic students due in part to incomplete reporting of ethnicity each year by some colleges with large Hispanic enrollments. Thus it is quite possible that the actual rates were somewhat higher, although the numbers that have been used in their computation include high school dropouts as well as graduates.

The community colleges enrolled almost 2,000 more Hispanic freshmen in 1988 than in 1987 -- an increase of 13.8 percent. Their increase over the past five years was 23.0 percent, or more than 3,000 additional freshmen, to a total of 16,413 from both public and private high schools. However, this 1988 figure was only 233 more than the 16,180 in 1981. In Fall 1982 and Fall 1986, their Hispanic freshmen numbered more than 15,000 but dropped between 1983 and 1985. After 1986, when their overall Hispanic participation rate rose to 18.5, enrollment declined in 1987.

Between 1987 and 1988, the number of Hispanic community college freshmen grew by 13.8 percent, compared with an increase of 6.9 percent among Hispanic graduates of public schools. Looked at another way, Hispanic graduates constituted 19.7 percent of the State's public high school graduates in 1987-88, and Hispanic community college freshmen made up 17.9 percent of all their freshmen from public schools. Hispanic freshmen thus continue to be underrepresented in the community colleges. Their underrepresentation is about the same among men and women, although the number of men among these freshmen is probably inflated compared to women because it includes an unknown number of school dropouts.

In addition to these Hispanic freshmen, during Fall 1988 the community colleges enrolled 5,293 high school students in college-level courses for credit. These students constituted 18.3 percent of all high school students then concurrently enrolled and made up 19.6 percent of the men and 17.1 percent of the women. The colleges' 14,579 Hispanic freshmen constituted 17.9 percent of their total freshman class of 81,321, with Hispanic men accounting for 17.5 of all male freshmen and Hispanic women making up 18.4 of all women freshmen.

Differences among colleges: In four community colleges, Hispanic students made up at least half of their Fall 1988 freshman class: East Los Angeles (85 percent), Rio Hondo (72 percent), Los Angeles Mission (57 percent), and Los Angeles Trade-Technical (56 percent). The latter is of particular interest since 28 percent of its freshmen are Black, thus yielding a freshman class with 85 percent of its members from underrepresented ethnic groups. (Imperial Valley College, with almost 600 freshmen, would have ranked among the colleges with the largest proportion of Hispanic students -- and increased the overall participation rate -- if it had been able to report the ethnicity of more than 11 of its students.)

In addition to the four colleges enrolling Hispanic freshmen as their majority ethnic group, 20 enrolled a freshman class that was at least one-fourth Hispanic. In descending order of their percentage who were Hispanic, they are Los Angeles City, Cerritos (although 16 percent of its freshmen are uncoded in regard to ethnicity), Southwestern, Oxnard, Kings River, Hartnell, Mt. San Antonio, Evergreen Valley, Pasadena, West Hills, Los Angeles Harbor, San Jose City, Los Angeles Valley, Desert, Sequoias, Gavilan, San Diego City, Glendale, Citrus, and San Bernardino.

Hispanic freshmen are spread among the 107 community colleges to a greater extent than Black freshmen. Nonetheless, seven of them -- each enrolling more than 500 Hispanic freshmen -- accounted for more than one-fourth of the community colleges' 1988 statewide total of Hispanic freshmen. In descending order of numbers, they were Mt. San Anto-

nio, East Los Angeles, Cerritos, Pasadena, El Camino, Rio Hondo, and Fresno -- all except El Camino and Fresno with at least 30 percent of their freshmen classified as Hispanic. Six others -- Southwestern, Los Angeles Trade-Technical, Fullerton, Sequoias, Chabot, and Los Angeles Valley, each enrolling at least 300 Hispanic freshmen -- brought the percentage up to 40; and 16 of the remainder enrolled more than 200.

Enrollment of public and private school graduates: Hispanic graduates of private high schools comprised 8.2 percent of the community colleges' new Hispanic freshmen in 1988. The proportion for men was 7.8 and for women was 8.5. Public school graduates comprised 88.9 percent of all Hispanic freshmen; with 3 percent more not having a specific high school code and therefore assigned only to their county of origin, and an additional 3 percent without any type of school code to indicate their origin and thus not included in any of the computations of rate or representation.

Independent institutions

California's independent colleges and universities enrolled more than 934 Hispanic high school graduates as freshmen in Fall 1988 -- 10.2 of their total freshman class, and 15.9 percent of all Hispanic freshmen enrolled in four-year institutions, compared to 18.2 percent of all freshmen enrolled in private institutions. Some of these institutions were unable to report the ethnicity of their students, however, and thus the 934 may underestimate the true number of their Hispanic freshmen.

Asian youth

California's 22,829 Asian public high school graduates (including 1,207 Pacific Islander youth but no Filipino youth, who are reported separately) achieved a participation rate at public colleges and universities of 60.3 in Fall 1988 -- down slightly from the Asian graduates' rate of 61.0 in 1987.

The participation rates of Asian graduates in California's two public universities are much higher than that of all other major ethnic groups, including Caucasians. As a result, Asian students are not generally regarded as an underrepresented minority in California higher education. Like the other major ethnic groups, however, they can be considered as underrepresented, since their participation rate is well below their eligibility for admission to the State's public universities. For example, the Commission's analysis of the eligibility of a sample of public high school graduates in 1986 showed that 50.0 percent of California's Asian public school graduates were eligible for admission to one of its two public university systems; but only 34.2 percent of these graduates actually enrolled in Fall 1988 -- 17.2 percent at the University of California and 17.0 at the California State University.

While the participation rate of Asian public school graduates decreased between 1987 and 1988, their numbers grew by 361 at the University, 337 at the State University, and 480 at the California Community Colleges. This overall growth of 9.4 percent reflected the 10.6 percent increase in the number of public school graduates -- an increase larger than for other major ethnic groups, including Caucasians, although the number of Asian graduates was much fewer than Hispanic or Caucasian graduates. In contrast to all other major ethnic groups, more men than women were represented among these Asian graduates (51.2 to 48.8 percent, respectively).

University of California

The University participation rate for Asian freshmen from public high schools was 17.2 in Fall 1988 compared with 17.3 in 1987. The percentage increase in the University's number of Asian freshmen was 9.4 -- less than the 10.6 percent growth among high school graduates -- but between 1984 and 1988, the University expanded its enrollment of Asian freshmen by 34.5 percent. Increases have occurred each year, with the largest (12.0 percent) between 1985 and 1986. And although the college-going rate of Asian students is difficult to predict because of the changing nature of California's Asian youth population, there seems little doubt that the number of Asian freshmen will continue to increase among all the University's freshmen.

The University's share of new Asian freshmen has changed during the past five years -- from 53.6 percent in 1984 to 50.4 percent in 1988, but its proportion has fluctuated during this period.

Differences among campuses: Asian students constituted 21.3 of the University's first-time freshmen in Fall 1988 whose ethnicity was known, but on the Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, and Riverside campuses they exceeded this proportion. At Irvine, they made up 38.2 percent of the freshmen -- the highest concentration on any of the eight general campuses. Irvine's 940 new Asian freshmen were 22.3 percent of the University's Asian freshmen, although it ranked only fourth among the eight campuses in terms of its share of all new freshmen, with 12.5 percent of the total. Together, Berkeley, Davis, and Irvine enrolled 47.5 percent of all Asian freshmen -- slightly more than their share of all freshmen.

Asian freshmen at the Los Angeles campus virtually equaled their University-wide percentage, but they were "underrepresented" on the Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz campuses, in that the share of Asian freshmen on these campuses was far smaller than these campuses' share of all freshmen. More specifically, these two campuses enrolled only 7.2 and 7.9 percent of the University's Asian freshmen, respectively, but 14.0 and 7.3 percent of all University freshmen. The Santa Cruz campus had the smallest concentration of Asian freshmen (only 121 or 8.5 percent), followed by San Diego (16.4 percent) and Santa Barbara (10.8 percent). Riverside had the second highest concentration of Asian freshmen (27.0 percent), but it enrolled only 10.7 percent of all Asian freshmen and 8.5 percent of all freshmen.

Enrollment of public and private school graduates: In addition to the University's 3,931 Asian freshmen in Fall 1988 who graduated from public schools, it enrolled 510 from private schools -- or 11.5 of the total, in contrast to about 3 percent in all three public segments.

The California State University

The State University's participation rate for Asian graduates of public high schools was 17.0 percent in Fall 1988 -- 16.1 percent for men and 18.0 percent for women. This was 0.3 percentage points lower than for 1987, when it equaled the University's 17.3 rate. In comparison to the State University's 1986 estimated eligibility rate of 50.0 for Asian high school graduates, its 1988 participation rate was considerably lower, indicating that a sizable pool of Asian graduates are not enrolling in California's four-year institutions, even when participation in the University of California and independent institutions is taken into account. Asian students who enroll in community colleges as freshmen are likely to transfer to complete a baccalaureate-degree program, but no information is available about their eligibility for admission as freshmen to the University or the State University -- making an estimate of the "unused eligibility" of Asian graduates difficult to compute.

Despite the decline in participation rate, the State University's total number of Asian freshmen -- including graduates of both public and private schools -- grew by 393 students, or 10.4 percent between 1987 and 1988 to a total of 4,154. During the five years since 1984, this number increased by 1,441, or 53.1 percent. In fact, increases have been steady since 1981, when only 1,796 were enrolled, thus producing an increase of over 130 percent over the seven-year period.

Differences among campuses: The five campuses of the State University with the largest enrollments of Asian freshmen -- Long Beach (582), Pomona (565), San Francisco (526), San Jose (523) and Northridge (424) -- accounted for 63.1 percent of the systemwide total. The heaviest concentrations of Asian freshmen were on the campuses at Los Angeles (31.1 percent, but with only 362 such students), San Francisco (29.5 percent), Pomona (27.8 percent), and San Jose (24.2 percent), compared with 14.1 percent systemwide. Although the Long Beach campus had the largest number of Asian freshmen, these students constituted only 18.2 percent of its freshmen.

At the opposite extreme, Fresno and San Bernardino enrolled fewer than 50 Asian freshmen each; and six campuses -- Bakersfield, Chico, Dominguez Hills, Humboldt, Sonoma, and Stanislaus -- enrolled fewer than 25 each, for only 2.7 percent of the total, or 111 students. In this group, Chico was the only large campus in terms of overall freshman enrollment.

Enrollment of public and private school graduates: Two hundred and thirty-nine Asian graduates of private high schools joined the ir 3,886 counterparts from public schools among the State University's first-time freshmen, making up 5.8 percent of its Asian freshmen.

California Community Colleges

The California Community Colleges' participation rate for Asian graduates of public high schools decreased slightly from 26.4 to 26.1 between 1987 and 1988, although the colleges enrolled 513 or 8.7 percent more Asian freshmen that year.

Between 1984 and 1988, the number of Asian freshmen in the community colleges grew by 1,313 or 25.7 percent. In 1981, only 4,039 Asian freshmen attended these colleges, but since then their numbers have increased steadily except for a slight dip in Fall 1987. The 1988 class was the largest of any during the 1980s, despite the slightly lower participation rate of 1988 than 1987.

Asian youth comprised 9.1 percent of California's public school graduates in 1987-88 but only 6.6 percent of its community college freshmen. This community college percentage and participation rate are relatively low in comparison with other ethnic groups because of the interest and eligibility of many Asian high school graduates in attending a university as freshmen, thus leaving fewer graduates available in the pool to attend a community college.

In Fall 1988, 2,353 Asian high school students were concurrently enrolled in community college credit courses -- 56.1 percent of them men and 43.9 percent women. They constituted 8.1 percent of the total group of students who were concurrently enrolled -- a higher percentage than the 6.6 percent of Asian freshmen among all community college freshmen.

Differences among colleges: Only the City College of San Francisco had a very high concentration of Asian freshmen in Fall 1988 -- 41.7 percent or 629 students. It enrolled 9.8 percent of all Asian freshmen in the community college system that fall. Other colleges with at least 10 percent but fewer than 20 percent Asian freshmen, in descending order of the size of their proportion were Pasadena, DeAnza, Los Angeles City, Mission, Long Beach, Sacramento City, Skyline, Golden West, Evergreen Valley, Monterey Peninsula, Glendale, and Rancho Santiago.

DeAnza and Pasadena City Colleges each enrolled almost 400 Asian freshmen, and three other colleges enrolled more than 200 -- El Camino (285), Orange Coast (246), and Chabot (214). Those enrolling more than 100 but fewer than 200 were Long Beach City, Sacramento City, and Golden West Colleges. Together with the City College of San Francisco, these colleges enrolled 30 percent of all Asian freshmen in the system. A dozen colleges accounted for 34.8 percent, with the other 95 enrolling the remaining 65.2 percent.

Enrollment of public and private school graduates: Private high schools added 510 Asian freshmen to the community colleges' 5,953 graduates of public schools, or 7.9 percent of the total.

Independent institutions

Independent colleges and universities enrolled at least 995 Asian freshmen in 1988 -- 10.9 of all their freshmen, and 11.3 percent of the 9,322 Asian freshmen attending all of California's four-year institutions.

Filipino youth

Because the numbers of Filipino youth are proportionally small -- 5,957 public high school graduates in 1987-88, or 2.4 percent of all graduates; and 4,160 of public college and university freshmen, or 3.4 of the total -- and because their college-going behavior is quite like that of Asian students, discussion of data on them will be brief.

The overall college-going rate for Filipino graduates of California's public schools was 69.8 in Fall 1988 -- 10.4 for the University, 17.4 for the State University and 42.0 for the community colleges -- all above the rates for high school graduates in general. Their high participation rate in the community colleges distinguishes them from Asian students but may reflect little more than their lower participation rate in the University of California. More than one-fourth of Filipino freshmen attending the University are graduates of private high schools.

Four campuses of the University enrolled 74.7 percent of its Filipino freshmen -- Davis (201), Berkeley (170), Los Angeles (142), and Santa Barbara (133). In the State University, six campuses accounted for 74.5 percent -- San Diego (237), San Francisco (183), Long Beach (180), San Jose (143), Pomona (128), and Northridge (126). And the six

community colleges with the largest Filipino enrollment accounted for 29.1 percent of that system's Filipino freshmen -- Chabot (163), San Francisco (152), Southwestern (137), DeAnza (129), San Diego Mesa (129), and San Mateo (128).

American Indian youth

In 1987-88, California's public high schools graduated 1,872 American Indian students, and that fall the State's public colleges and universities reported enrolling 1,567 as first-time freshmen. No analysis has been made of these data because of their apparent lack of validity, including an extremely high college-going rate of 83.7 percent as well as University and State University participation rates of nearly 10 percent each. At least two problems explain these poor data. (1) failure to identify some high school students as American Indians by using the federal government's definition that qualifies college students as members of this ethnic group, and (2) erroneous self-identification as American Indian by some non-Indian college and university students for a variety of personal reasons, including their confusion over the supposedly synonymous term "Native American."

4 *College-Going Rates of Men and Women*

WOMEN have consistently higher college-going rates than men among most ethnic groups and in each segment of California higher education. Thus they are a majority among freshmen -- 52.5 percent in California's public colleges and universities, and 56.2 percent among a sample of independent institutions. Moreover, their numbers are increasing at a faster rate than men. The following paragraphs discuss these differences in participation rates and proportions, first among the segments and then among ethnic groups. As with the previous section on ethnic minorities, the analysis in this section deals almost entirely with public high school graduates, since data are limited on the sex and ethnicity of graduates of private schools.

Differential rates among institutions

University of California

Systemwide rates: Sex differences among University of California freshmen can be expressed in several ways. First, the participation rate for men in Fall 1988 was 7.0, compared to 7.2 for women. Since the eligibility rate of women for admission to the University was higher than that of men in the Commission's 1986 sample of public high school graduates (15.1, compared to 13.3 percent), it is not surprising to find this higher participation rate for women, but the difference is rather small. Moreover, in recent years, the participation rate for men has remained quite stable, while that for women has decreased slightly.

Still another way to look at sex differences is to compare the percentages of men and women among high school graduates with those among University freshmen. In 1987-88, the public high school class was 48.8 percent men and 51.2 percent women, while the University's freshman class from these same schools was 48.2 percent men and 51.8 percent women -- a smaller difference than might have been expected, given the difference in their eligibility rates.

Differences among campuses: Women were a majority among University freshmen on all campuses except Berkeley in Fall 1988, but their proportion varied from campus to campus, as Display 11 on page 34 shows. Women's largest majority was at Santa Cruz (56.8) and Irvine (54.9). They enrolled in approximately equal numbers at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and they constituted only 45.6 percent of Berkeley freshmen.

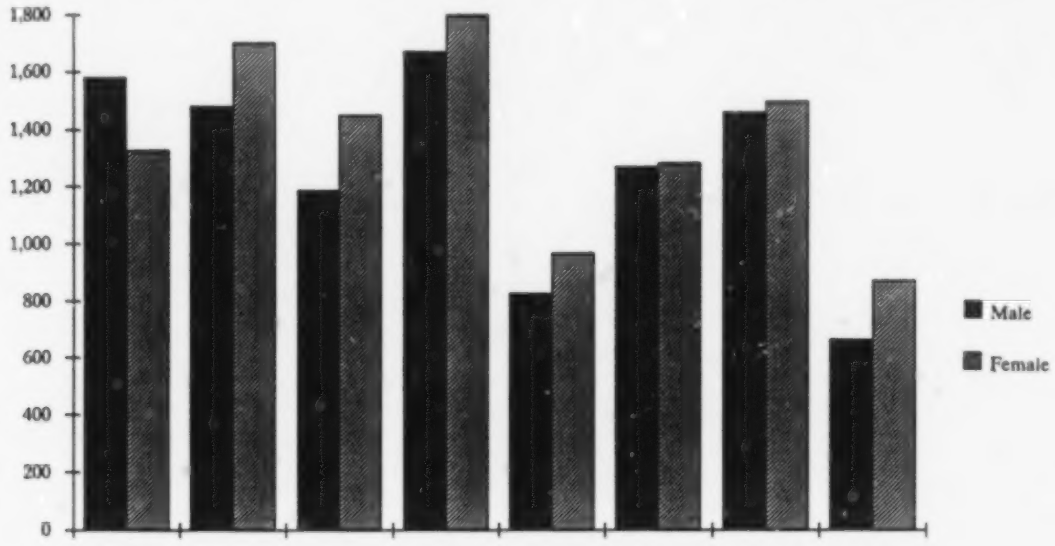
The California State University

Systemwide rates: The State University's participation rate for public school graduates as first-time freshmen in Fall 1988 was 9.2 percent for men and 10.8 percent for women, for a combined rate of 10.0. As at the University of California, this higher participation rate for women was not unexpected, since women's estimated eligibility rate for admission to the State University in 1986 was also higher -- 30.8 percent, compared with 24.8 percent for men.

The State University's freshmen in Fall 1988 from public schools consisted of 44.8 percent men and 55.2 percent women. Adding private high school graduates to those from public schools raises the proportion of men to 45 1 percent and lowers that for women to 54.9.

Differences among campuses: Among the State University's 19 camouses, Humboldt, Pomona , and San Luis Obispo enrolled more men than women, as Display 12 on pages 36-37 shows. The largest discrepancy existed at Pomona, where men were 60.4 percent of the class -- due primarily to its technologically oriented curriculum that may be more attractive to men than women. The other 16 campuses enrolled more women than men. Those with the largest majority of women were Dominguez Hills (67.6 percent), where non-white students also constitute a large majority; Stanislaus (64.2 percent), with the third smallest number of freshmen; Hayward (63.8 percent); and Los Angeles (62.1 percent), also with non-white students in the majority. Thus both curricular emphasis and ethnic mix ap-

DISPLAY 11 Sex of First-Time Freshmen on Campuses of the University of California, Fall 1988



	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Riverside	San Diego	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz
Men	1,579	1,479	1,187	1,665	827	1,264	1,453	661
Women	1,326	1,697	1,445	1,794	964	1,278	1,489	868

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

pear to be related to campus ratios of men to women at the freshman level.

California Community Colleges

In Fall 1988, 51.3 percent of the California Community Colleges' freshmen were women and 48.7 percent were men. These proportions have remained about the same over at least the last ten years.

Lack of reliable data from all colleges inhibits meaningful interinstitutional comparisons.

Independent institutions

Among the 44 independent colleges and universities supplying data on their Fall 1988 freshmen, 42 reported the sex of these students. Tabulation of this information showed that men comprised 43.8 and women 56.2 percent of the total -- a considerably higher percentage for women than in public institutions. However, three of the 42 institutions enrolled only women, and they accounted for almost 10 percent of the freshman women.

Differential rates among ethnic minorities

Display 13 on page 38 illustrates the differential proportions of men and women among the segments by major ethnic group. The following paragraphs discuss these proportions among major ethnic minority groups.

Black students

The total college-going rate in Fall 1988 across all

segments for Black men was 43.5 and for Black women was 46.7. Thus Black women continued to keep the rate of Black enrollment higher than it otherwise would be, and their failure to increase their rate in Fall 1988 was particularly disturbing. Indeed, their rate at California's two public universities decreased from 15.2 in 1987 to 14.2 in 1988, and their numbers declined by 30, while the rate for Black men stayed about the same and their numbers increased by 12.

Black women comprise about 64 percent of all Black freshmen at the University of California and California State University combined -- a proportion that has ranged from 63 to 66 percent over the past several years. Furthermore, they enroll at a higher rate than men on most of the two systems' campuses. In contrast, the participation rate for Black men at the California Community Colleges exceeds that of Black women -- 34.0 to 32.5, respectively -- although women comprise 53 percent of their Black freshmen because of the many more Black public school graduates who are women than men -- 19,444 in 1987-88, compared to 10,551: a 64.8 to 35.2 ratio.

University of California: Among Black University freshmen from all California high schools in 1988, 35.6 percent were men and 64.4 percent were women. Furthermore, there were more Black women than men on all University campuses. Black women have gained as a proportion of University freshmen whose ethnicity is known -- from 5.4 in 1979 to 5.9 in 1985 and 7.2 in 1988, while Black men increased only from 3.3 in 1979 to 3.7 in 1985 and 4.3 in 1987, with no increase during the past year. In 1988, the University's participation rate for Black male graduates of public schools remained low at 3.6, while that for women increased to 5.5.

The California State University: As in the University of California, the State University enrolls a much larger number of Black women than men as freshmen. Their proportions in 1988 were 63.6 to 36.4 percent, and these proportions were about the same for both public and private school graduates.

For public high school graduates, the 1988 participation rate for Black men was 5.9, compared with 8.7 for Black women. Although there was a net decrease in the number of Black freshmen at the State University in Fall 1988, the number of men increased by 25 to 610 while the number of women decreased by 66 to 1,066, after having reached what may have been a peak a year earlier. Thus Black male freshmen are increasing very slowly in number at the State University but from a much lower base number than the women. The enrollment of Black women has fluctuated during the past five years, and their percentage increase has been much smaller during that time -- about 8 percent, compared with 19 percent for Black men.

On 14 of the 19 campuses, more Black women were enrolled than men among the new freshmen. Their numbers were about equal on three campuses with quite small numbers of Black freshmen -- Bakersfield, Chico, and Sonoma -- while more Black men than women enrolled at Humboldt and San Luis Obispo -- probably because of the curricular emphasis of these two campuses.

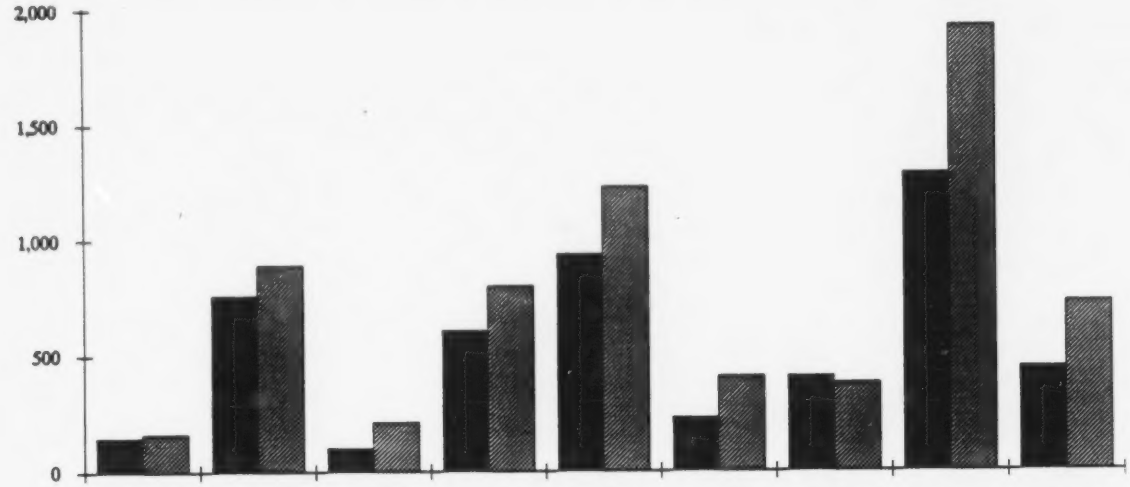
California Community Colleges: The 1988 participation rate for Black men at the California Community Colleges was 34.0 and for Black women was 32.5. There are two possible explanations for this lower rate of Black women. First, they are more likely than Black men to attend the University or the State University as freshmen, thus lowering their rate for the community colleges. The second is the compounding of the rate by the inclusion of high school dropouts with high school graduates. Many more male dropouts than women attend the community colleges, thus inflating the participation rate for Black men more than for Black women.

Even in the community colleges, both sexes are somewhat underrepresented. Black men constituted 7.4 percent of all public high school graduates in 1986-87 and 7.3 percent of them in 1987-8; but they made up only 7.3 percent of community college freshmen from California schools in 1987 and 6.9 percent in 1988. The comparable statistics for Black women were 8.4 and 8.3 percent among high school graduates and 8.3 and 7.9 percent among community college freshmen.

Hispanic students

Hispanic women are a majority in each segment now, reflecting a change over time that began in 1984 when the number of Hispanic women freshmen in the University first equaled the number of men. Their participation rates are also higher, al-

DISPLAY 12 Sex of First-Time Freshmen on Campuses of the California State University, Fall 1988



	Bakersfield	Chico	Dominguez Hills	Fresno	Fullerton	Hayward	Humboldt	Long Beach	Los Angeles
Men	146	761	101	607	934	229	404	1,277	441
Women	161	889	211	797	1,222	403	373	1,913	722

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

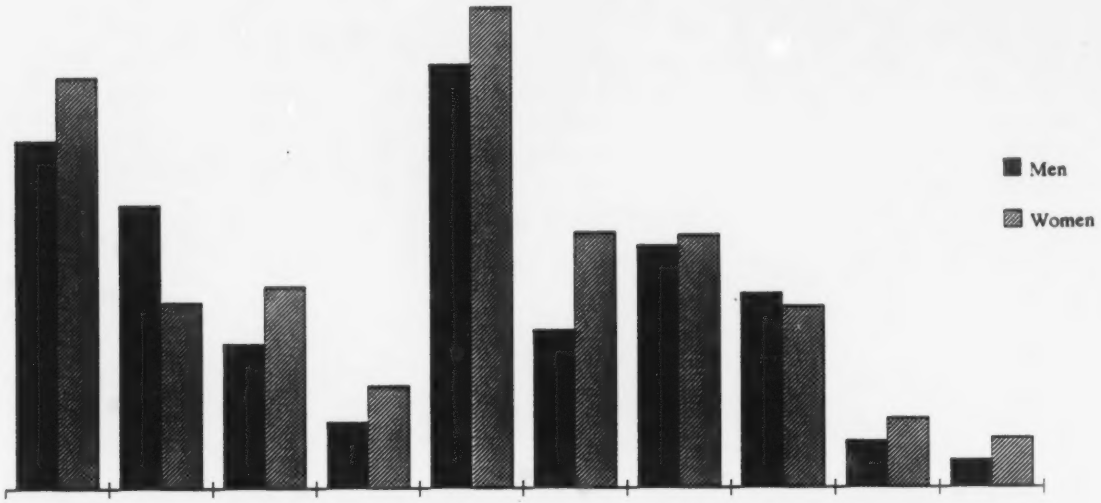
though they graduate from high school at a higher rate than Hispanic men.

University of California: The University's participation rate for Hispanic men in Fall 1988 was 3.4 and its rate for Hispanic women was 4.3. Both rates were below the estimated rate of eligibility of 5.0 and included students who were admitted in exception to eligibility standards and requirements. The higher participation rate of Hispanic women than Hispanic men was particularly interesting because the 1986 eligibility rate for Hispanic men was estimated to be higher than that for women -- 5.5 and 4.7, respectively.

This progress by women is especially encouraging. In 1984, the University's Hispanic freshmen consisted of approximately equal numbers of men and women; but now the number of women among its freshmen is one-third larger than the number of men, and the differential is increasing.

During the past five years, the University has quite consistently enrolled about 40 percent and the State University about 60 percent of the Hispanic freshmen enrolling in the two systems, with less than a percentage point change during this period. However, an analysis of men and women separately shows that the proportion of women in the University has been growing -- from 37.3 to 41.0 -- with the State University share declining -- from 62.7 to 59.0.

The California State University: The State University's 1988 participation rate for Hispanic women was 6.6, compared with 5.7 for men. Hispanic women comprised 55.7 percent of the State University's Hispanic freshmen who graduated from public school, in contrast to only 44.3 percent men. These differences reflect to a certain extent the difference in the eligibility of Hispanic women (14.7) and men (11.9 percent), but they ignore the numbers who enrolled without meeting the regular requirements for freshman admission.



Northridge	Pomona	Sacramento	San Bernardino	San Diego	San Francisco	San Jose	San Luis Obispo	Sonoma	Stanislaus
1,510	1,226	624	288	1,835	682	1,044	837	200	119
1,783	803	872	442	2,081	1,101	1,089	780	297	213

As in the case of the University, the gain made by Hispanic women was greater than that made by men between 1984 and 1988, although the percentage gain was still less than that made by all women. Among State University freshmen, Hispanic women increased 52.6 percent during the five-year period to a high of 2,141, while Hispanic men increased 49.0 percent to 1,697.

Among the 19 campuses, 15 enrolled a larger number of Hispanic women than men in the freshman class. The exceptions were the two polytechnic campuses at Pomona and San Luis Obispo, plus Chico and Humboldt -- the latter two together enrolling less than 3 percent of all Hispanic freshmen.

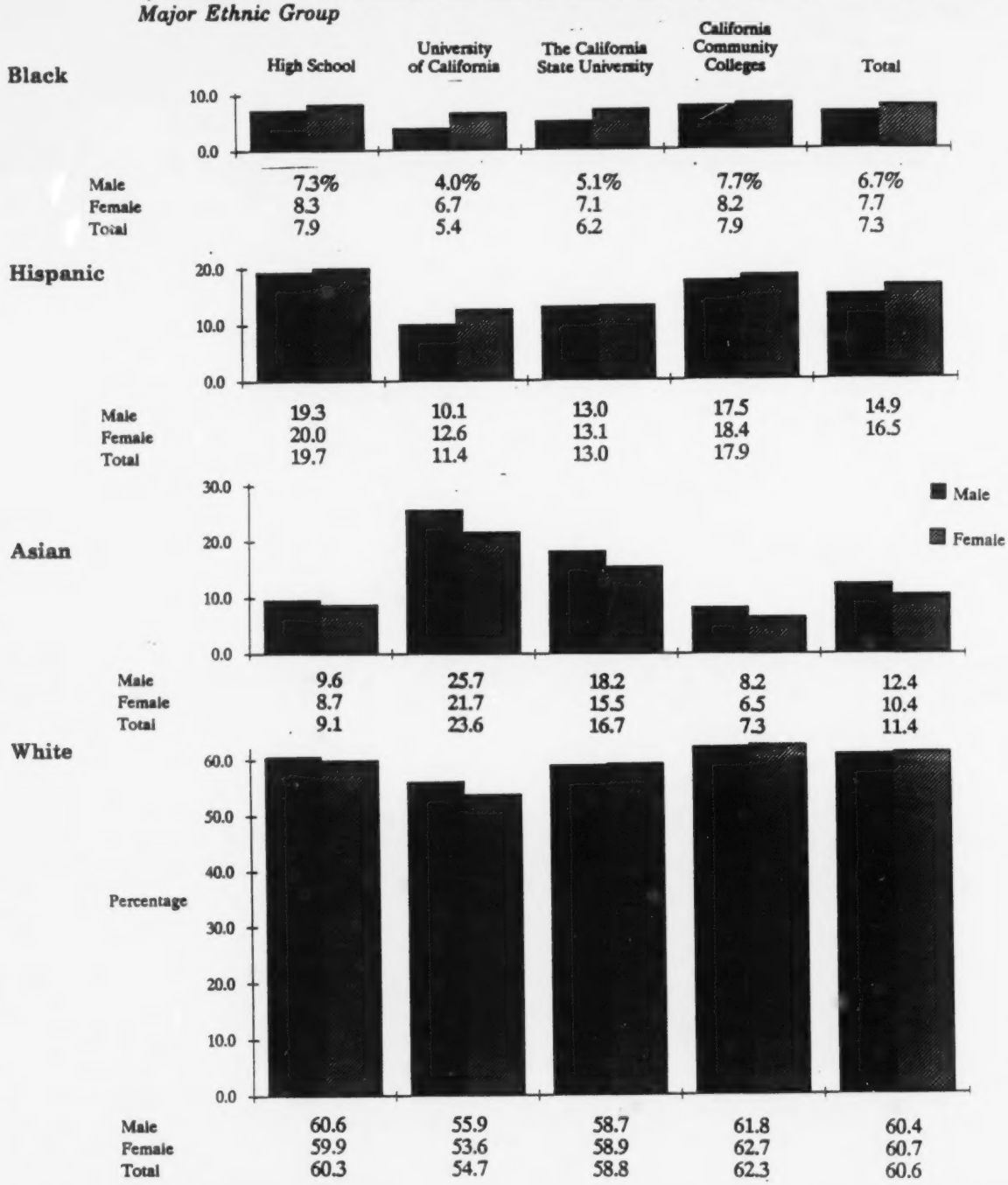
California Community Colleges: The most recent participation rates for Hispanic men and women in the California Community Colleges were 29.2 and 30.2, respectively. Women comprised 53 percent of the Hispanic freshmen, compared with 47 percent men. Between 1984 and 1988, Hispanic women increased their numbers at the community colleges by 25.2 percent, compared to only 20.8 percent for men.

Independent institutions: Even more women were represented among Hispanic freshmen in California's independent institutions than among its public colleges and universities, with women constituting 62.5 percent and men only 37.5 percent.

Asian students

Although eligibility and participation rates are higher for Asian women than for men, women are a minority of Asian freshmen because there are fewer of them than men among California's recent public high school graduates -- 48.8 percent, compared to 51.2 percent. The larger proportion of Asian men probably reflects their higher persistence rate to graduation, compared with Black and Hispanic men, and about the same persistence rate for women across ethnic groups.

DISPLAY 13 ***Percentage Representation of Men and Women Among Public High School Graduates of 1987-88 and First-Time Public College and University Freshmen in Fall 1988, by Major Ethnic Group***



Note: The percentages indicate, for example, that Black males constituted 7.3 percent of all male high school graduates in 1987-88.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

University of California: At the University, the participation rate for Asian women is about 0.6 percentage points lower than that for men -- 17.0, compared to 17.6 percent. Between 1987 and 1988, the number of Asian women who were University freshmen increased 9.2 percent, compared with 9.7 for men. Between 1984 and 1988, this percentage increase was 30.8 percent for women (308 students) and 38.1 percent for men (604 students). Thus while both groups increased significantly, the difference of 36 freshmen that existed in 1984 has grown to 163 in 1988, with Asian men becoming the larger majority during this period.

Asian men were a minority on the Berkeley, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego, and Santa Barbara campuses, while women were a majority at the Irvine and Santa Cruz campuses -- and men and women enrolled in about equal numbers at Davis.

The California State University: In 1988, the State University's participation rate for Asian women was about 2 percentage points higher than that for Asian men -- 18.1 and 16.0, respectively -- compared to 19.0 and 15.8 in 1987. This difference reflects a major difference in the estimated eligibility rates of Asian men (46.8) and women (55.0) under the State University's admission requirements in 1986. Although there may be greater potential for increasing participation among women than among men who are already eligible for admission, the participation rate for Asian women is declining in both the State University and the University more than that for men.

During the past five years, Asian women made greater gains than men -- increasing their enrollment as freshmen by 54.1 percent, or 745 students, compared to the men's increase of 52.1 percent, or 696 students. In 1988, women made up 51.2 percent of the State University's Asian freshmen, compared to the men's minority of 48.8 percent. It is interesting to note, however, that men comprised a 54.0 percent majority among freshmen who had graduated from private schools (6 percent of the total Asian freshmen), but only 48 5 percent of those who graduated from public schools

Among the State University's 11 campuses that enrolled at least 100 Asian freshmen in 1988, Asian men were a majority on three (Pomona, San Jose, and San Luis Obispo), women a majority on five (Fullerton, Hayward, Long Beach, Los Angeles, and San Francisco), and men and women were enrolled in about equal numbers on three (Northridge, Sacramento, and San Diego). The remaining eight campuses enrolled fewer than 50 Asian freshmen each, with only small sex differences among them.

California Community Colleges: The participation rate for Asian men as California Community College freshmen in 1988 was 27.6, while that for women was only 24.4 -- a large difference, compared with other ethnic groups. Men comprised 54.2 percent of these freshmen, while women comprised the remaining 45.8 percent.

Independent institutions: Women were 55 percent of the Asian freshmen whose sex was reported by the 44 independent institutions responding in 1988.

5 *College-Going Rates by County*

VARIANCE among California's 58 counties in both segmental rates and annual changes in rates continues to be large and significant for the planning of additional campuses. The appendices to this report show that statewide rates apply to few counties. Even Los Angeles County, with nearly 30 percent of the high school graduates, has University of California and California State University rates that are above their statewide average and a community college rate that remains below this average.

Much of the variance is related to three factors: (1) the county's proximity to a University or State University campus; (2) the ethnic composition of its population; and (3) the density of its population. For example, although the State University's statewide participation rate is considerably higher than that of the University -- as is its eligibility rate -- a few counties have higher University than State University rates. They include Contra Costa, Santa Barbara, Marin, and Santa Cruz -- none of which has a State University campus, and all of which have University participation rates that are above the statewide 7.6. Still other counties have State University rates that are well above its statewide average and University rates that are far below its average -- for example, Butte, Fresno, and San Luis Obispo, each of which has a large State University but no University campus. On the other hand, Riverside County -- with about 3 percent of the State's high school graduates and a University campus -- has University and State University rates that are both below the statewide averages for these segments.

Variance in University and State University participation rates

Of the 34 counties with at least 1,000 high school graduates in 1987-88, 13 had a University of California participation rate below 4.5, and nine of them had rates that had declined since 1986-87. The lowest rate was for Merced County -- 2.3 -- followed by Imperial County with 2.8 and Kern County with 2.9, all lower than the previous year. San Bernardino and Fresno were the largest counties with low rates -- 4.2 and 4.3, respectively, and both down from the previous year. The remaining counties with low rates were, in descending order of numbers of high school graduates, San Joaquin (4.3), Stanislaus (3.5), Tulare (3 0), and San Luis Obispo (4.1), all of which increased; and Shasta (3.2), Butte (3.6), Humboldt (3.6), and El Dorado (3.4) -- all of which decreased.

Of the 13 counties with low University of California rates, nine also had California State University rates below its statewide 10.7 average, with only Fresno, San Luis Obispo, Butte, and Humboldt -- each with a State University campus -- showing rates above it (13.4, 11.8, and 15.2, respectively). Another three of these counties that also are the sites of State University campuses had low rates for both segments -- San Bernardino (8.5, an increase over 1987), Kern (8.0, a decrease), and Stanislaus (7.8, also a decrease). The lowest rates among all 13 were those of Tulare (4.7, a decrease), Shasta (5.4, an increase), and Imperial (3.8, an increase). The counties with the lowest rates for both universities combined were Tulare with 7.7, Shasta with 8.6, and Imperial with 6.6. Thus the picture is quite discouraging for at least nine counties with low and often decreasing participation rates, particularly those that appear to have a State University campus in their environs that is not overenrolled.

Six counties -- Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Yolo -- all had University of California rates above 10.0, with Marin and Yolo having the highest (14.0 and 13.8, respectively, but both down from Fall 1987). Santa Clara County also had a slight decrease to 10.5, while the other three had increases.

Four counties with high University participation rates also had State University rates above its statewide 10.7 average -- Santa Clara, (14.1), San Francisco (20.7 a vast apparent increase over Fall 1987), Marin (13.1), and Yolo (11.0). Counties with State University rates below its statewide average were Contra Costa -- 9.7, below its University rate -- and Santa Cruz -- 8.5, also below its University

rate. The rates of San Francisco and Marin Counties for both universities combined was rather near their eligibility pool ceiling of one-third of their public high school graduates, although this fact needs to be tempered by observing that eligibility rates vary across counties, some freshmen are admitted in exception of the standards, and many graduates from these counties enroll in independent colleges and universities.

Participation rates of selected counties

As noted earlier, few counties experienced changes in rates that would bring them into parity with the statewide rates for one or more of California's four segments of higher education. Instead, increases and decreases during the past year moved some closer to and others away from these statewide rates.

Discussion of changes in county rates for both the California Community Colleges and independent institutions is limited because of considerable unreliability in the data -- from year to year in the case of some community colleges, and for Fall 1988 for some independent colleges and universities that draw many of their freshmen from the county in which they are located.

Los Angeles County.

With by far the largest number of high school graduates in the State and among those with the greatest degree of ethnic diversity, Los Angeles County experienced a slight decline in its University of California participation rate during the past two years -- to 8.4, well above the statewide rate of 7.6. At the same time, its State University rate has been increasing during the past five years to 12.2 in 1987 and 1988 -- also above the statewide rate. Problems with the data for at least one college in the Los Angeles district each year make it difficult to say much more about these rates. On the other hand, the county's rate for independent institutions of 3.8, remained above the statewide rate but is apparently decreasing over time. All in all, the county has a total college-going rate higher than the statewide rate -- despite the fact that about 58 percent of its current public high school graduates are non-white.

San Diego County

With an 8.4 percent increase in high school graduates last year, San Diego County experienced a drop in its rates for both the University and the State University -- the former staying slightly above the statewide rate at 7.9 and the latter remaining below the statewide rate at 9.1. These rates take into account San Diego graduates who enroll on campuses in all parts of the State, and thus the low State University rate cannot be attributed solely to a lack of space on the San Diego State University campus. In fact, an analysis of the sources of new freshmen on that campus showed that only one-third of its California freshmen were graduates of San Diego high schools and that a majority had graduated from schools in Los Angeles and Orange Counties. Community college data for the several districts that are located in the county indicate that its community college rate -- 32.8 in Fall 1988 -- was somewhat below the statewide rate, and there is no reason to question the reliability of those data. Its rate for independent institutions was 3.1 -- also below the statewide rate. With its public high school graduating class 34 percent non-white, San Diego County's overall college-going rate of 52.9 seems low in comparison with that of Los Angeles County and in light of its many opportunities for postsecondary education in both public and private institutions.

Alameda County

With 46 percent of its high school graduates non-white, Alameda County has a relatively high total college-going rate of 61.3. While not extraordinarily high, its public university rates are above the statewide percentages and have been increasing over time -- to 9.3 for the University of California and 11.7 for the California State University. Its California Community Colleges rate has been fluctuating during the past several years -- usually above the statewide rate -- and no inference about a trend can be drawn. Its independent college rate is now below the statewide rate, but this may reflect its increasing rates for the public universities. Black high school graduates in Alameda County have higher university participation rates than

Black graduates statewide, but Asian graduates with high rates contribute particularly to its high overall rate.

Sacramento County

With the seventh largest number of high school graduates in 1987-88, 30 percent of whom were non-white, Sacramento County presents an interesting contrast because of its relatively low participation rates. With large and growing campuses of both the University of California and the California State University in its area, its University rate was only 5.9 in 1988 -- the lowest since 1983, and its State University rate was 8.6 -- down from the previous year but with no apparent trend for that segment. Its community college rate also dropped a surprising 4.1 percentage points to 38.8, and its rate for independent institutions was a low 2.4. Thus, while its overall rate of 55.6 is not seriously below the statewide rate, its decreasing rate over time is somewhat unexpected in light of the opportunities that are available locally. Two observations are generally supported by the data: (1) Sacramento County high school graduates are more likely than graduates elsewhere to enroll in a community college than a university as freshmen, before transferring to complete their baccalaureate degree; and (2) the county's participation rates for ethnic minority groups -- including Asians -- are lower than statewide rates for these groups.

Riverside County

With an 8 percent increase in its number of high school graduates in 1987-88, Riverside County has California's ninth largest number of these graduates -- 35 percent of whom are non-white, including 24 percent who are Hispanic. Its University of California participation rate increased to 5.7 in 1988, while its State University rate remained stable at 6.2, but both were far below statewide averages. Its community college data do not appear to be reliable in recent years, in that larger than explicable decreases have been reported, and its rate for independent institutions has reached a new low of 2.0. Thus its total college-going rate may be below 40 -- one of the lowest for the larger counties.

Ventura County

With a high school graduate population that is nearly 20 percent Hispanic, Ventura County has participation rates that are all below statewide averages and that have been decreasing except for the State University's, which increased to 8.3 in 1988 -- probably as a function of increased freshman enrollment at the Northridge campus. Its Hispanic rate for the University of California was low (4.3) but above the statewide rate -- but fewer of its Hispanic graduates enrolled in the State University than the University (77 and 80, respectively, including 49 women in the latter group). Its University of California rate for white students was only 4.9, and its State University rate for them was only 5.1. Thus its relatively high rate for Asian students, as well as for private high school graduates whose ethnicity is not known, are high enough to bring its total University of California rate up to 6.3.

Fresno County

With an 8 percent increase between 1986-87 and 1987-88 in high school graduates, 31 percent of whom are Hispanic, Fresno County had lower participation rates for both the University of California and the California State University in 1988 than in 1987, but a higher rate for California Community College freshmen. Its State University and community college rates are above the statewide averages, but its University rate is far below that average after having risen modestly in 1987. Its University rate for Hispanic graduates was only 2.2 (42 having enrolled statewide), but its State University rate for them was 9.4 (180 having enrolled), compared with statewide Hispanic rates of 3.9 at the University and 6.2 at the State University -- and its University rate for white public school graduates was only 4.7, compared with its State University rate for these graduates of 13.0. Fresno County's community college rate for Hispanic graduates was 33.5, compared with a statewide rate of 29.7. Its independent college rate for all ethnic groups fell to 1.3 for 1988, in part because of the absence of data from Fresno Pacific College. Its combined rate of 57.4 for all segments and ethnic groups --- at about the statewide

rate -- reflects the attractiveness of Fresno City College and the Fresno campus of the California State University, which compensate for its low University rate.

San Mateo County

San Mateo County's 1987 participation rates were about equal for the University and the State University (10.6 and 10.7), but its University rate decreased to 9.3 in 1988 (still above the statewide average), while its State University rate increased to 11.4 (also above average). Independent institutions enrolled a large 4.1 percent of its graduates. Thirty-nine percent of San Mateo County's public school graduates are non-white -- about equal numbers of Hispanic and Asian and many fewer Black and Filipino graduates. As might be expected, Asian students enrolled in the University at a higher rate than in the State University and also at a higher rate than other ethnic groups. Participation rates in the community colleges ranged from 40.0 for Asian to about 47 for Hispanic and Black and to 49 for Caucasian graduates, leaving the inference that private school graduates enroll at a rate well above 50 percent, since the rate for all San Mateo County graduates was 53.5 in 1988.

Kern County

Kern County's already low participation rates declined for four-year colleges and universities in 1988 -- to 2.9 for the University of California, 8.0 for the California State University, and 1.8 for independent institutions, while increasing a full five percentage points for the California Community Colleges -- to 35.7. This last rate was well below the 42.8 that the county achieved in 1986 but close to the statewide rate. The county's graduates are 23.5 percent Hispanic, and their community college participation rate is 26.9, compared with 36.0 for white graduates. Its rate for independent institutions is only 1.8, and thus its total rate for all segments is only 48.3 -- well below the statewide rate, but above that for Ventura and Riverside Counties.

San Joaquin County

With more than a 10 percent increase in high school graduates in 1987-88, San Joaquin County's participation rates increased for the public segments but nonetheless remained below statewide averages. Its University of California rate rose by 0.5 percentage points to 4.3, its California State University rate increased by 2.0 points to 6.5, and its California Community College rate increased 3.5 points to 26.8. However, the latter had been well above 50 percent in the early 1980s and has been very unstable since then. The county's high school graduates are nearly 40 percent non-white, with 17 percent Hispanic and 12 percent Asian. Surprisingly, its Asian high school graduates have a lower overall participation rate than its Hispanic graduates. The former's 8.6 University rate is higher than the latter's 2.2, but its State University rate is only 4.9, compared with 6.5 for Hispanic graduates; and its Community College rate is a low 11.4, compared with 22.8. The comparable rates for white graduates are 3.3 for the University, 6.3 for the State University -- lower than for Hispanic graduates -- and 27.5 for the community colleges.

Santa Barbara County

Santa Barbara is one of the few counties with a University of California rate that is higher than its State University rate, and the difference grew in 1988 when its University rate increased from 7.3 to 7.9 while its State University rate decreased from 6.3 to 5.1 -- well below the statewide rate. Its community college rate increased from 38.5 to 39.8 -- well above the statewide average. Its rates for the two university segments reflect the presence of a University campus and the lack of proximity to a State University campus. Its rate of 3.6 for independent institutions may reflect the financial ability of a relatively large percentage of the county's residents to enroll their children in such institutions, as well as the location of one college there. The county's public school graduates are almost 70 percent white, with 21.5 percent Hispanic. More of its Hispanic graduates enroll in the University than in the State University, but their combined rate is only 5.5, compared with a rate of 34.6 in the community colleges. The rates for its white high school graduates are 8.8 for the University, 5.5 for the State University, and 39.5 for the California Community Colleges.

Appendix A

Number of Recent Public and Private High School Graduates and Percent Enrolling in Each Segment of California Higher Education by County and Year, 1980 Through 1988

County	Year	Number of High School Graduates	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen					
			University of California	California State University	California Community Colleges	Total Public	Independent Institutions	Grand Total
Los Angeles								
	1980	79,389	6.5	10.5	38.7	55.8	4.8	60.6
	1981	72,747	7.5	10.8	40.7	58.9	4.2	63.1
	1982	76,814	7.3	10.6	40.6	58.6	4.4	63.0
	1983	76,814	7.6	10.1	35.8	53.6	4.3	57.9
	1984	75,213	8.1	10.0	32.6	50.7	4.0	54.7
	1985	72,720	8.7	11.2	32.6	52.5	3.4	55.9
	1986	72,048	8.8	11.6	36.6	56.9	4.3	61.2
	1987	75,375	8.7	12.2	32.0	52.9	3.9	56.8
	1988	77,658	8.4	12.2	34.1	54.8	3.8	58.6
Orange								
	1980	25,342	6.2	10.0	50.1	66.4	2.5	68.9
	1981	26,319	7.0	10.2	47.2	64.4	3.1	67.5
	1982	25,604	7.2	10.6	45.1	62.9	3.3	66.2
	1983	25,196	8.4	10.1	41.7	60.2	3.4	63.6
	1984	24,244	8.9	9.7	40.2	58.8	3.0	61.8
	1985	23,956	9.3	11.6	40.0	60.9	4.5	65.4
	1986	22,567	10.1	12.4	42.2	64.7	3.9	68.6
	1987	24,605	9.4	12.6	38.7	60.7	3.6	64.3
	1988	25,885	9.5	12.1	39.1	60.7	3.3	64.0
San Diego								
	1980	20,553	6.0	9.0	45.2	60.2	3.3	63.5
	1981	20,099	6.9	7.8	39.0	53.7	3.5	57.2
	1982	20,582	7.0	7.4	35.4	49.8	3.6	53.4
	1983	20,652	7.2	7.8	36.9	51.9	3.2	55.1
	1984	19,761	8.1	8.5	30.7	47.4	3.8	51.2
	1985	19,571	8.2	8.8	36.3	53.3	3.5	56.8
	1986	19,499	8.9	8.9	39.8	57.5	2.9	60.4
	1987	20,303	8.7	10.1	32.1	50.9	3.7	54.6
	1988	22,017	7.9	9.1	32.8	49.8	3.1	52.9
Santa Clara								
	1980	16,643	7.5	11.0	34.0	52.5	3.9	56.4
	1981	15,827	8.4	11.2	32.2	51.8	4.1	55.9
	1982	16,739	8.1	12.0	24.0	44.1	4.3	48.4
	1983	15,927	8.8	11.6	38.9	59.3	4.2	63.5
	1984	15,649	9.2	10.9	30.5	50.7	3.8	54.5
	1985	15,222	10.1	13.2	30.0	53.3	5.3	58.6
	1986	14,667	10.3	13.4	38.6	62.3	4.1	66.4
	1987	15,518	10.6	13.9	36.1	60.5	3.9	64.4
	1988	15,710	10.5	14.1	34.4	58.9	3.8	62.7

County	Year	Number of High School Graduates	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen					
			University of California	California State University	California Community Colleges	Total Public	Independent Institutions	Grand Total
Alameda								
	1980	12,862	7.7	9.1	35.1	51.9	2.3	54.2
	1981	12,148	8.0	9.1	37.0	54.1	2.5	56.6
	1982	12,278	8.0	10.1	42.0	60.1	2.1	62.2
	1983	11,829	8.6	10.0	37.9	56.5	2.4	58.9
	1984	11,750	8.4	10.5	36.5	55.5	2.4	57.9
	1985	11,486	8.0	10.3	34.8	53.0	3.4	56.4
	1986	11,966	7.9	10.7	35.8	54.4	2.3	56.7
	1987	11,743	8.6	11.6	38.2	58.4	2.9	61.3
	1988	12,417	9.3	11.7	37.8	58.8	2.5	61.3
San Bernardino								
	1980	9,687	2.9	7.6	41.0	51.5	2.1	53.6
	1981	9,611	3.1	7.3	43.2	53.6	2.7	56.3
	1982	9,836	3.5	6.9	48.2	58.6	2.5	61.1
	1983	9,568	3.4	6.7	40.4	50.5	2.8	53.3
	1984	9,702	3.6	7.1	35.2	45.9	2.0	47.9
	1985	9,545	4.2	6.8	31.7	42.7	1.2	43.9
	1986	9,504	4.5	8.3	30.6	43.4	2.5	45.9
	1987	10,016	4.6	8.0	35.1	47.7	2.2	49.9
	1988	10,930	4.2	8.5	33.6	46.2	1.9	48.1
Sacramento								
	1980	9,651	4.8	8.7	46.8	60.3	1.9	62.2
	1981	9,586	4.6	9.5	44.6	58.7	2.0	60.7
	1982	9,555	4.1	8.6	41.2	54.0	2.0	56.0
	1983	9,046	5.9	9.0	38.9	53.8	1.9	55.7
	1984	9,029	6.3	8.1	37.9	52.2	2.1	54.3
	1985	8,527	6.2	9.7	39.3	55.3	2.4	57.7
	1986	8,814	6.4	8.3	42.6	57.2	2.4	59.6
	1987	8,851	6.5	8.9	42.9	58.3	2.9	61.2
	1988	9,470	5.9	8.6	38.8	53.2	2.4	55.6
Contra Costa								
	1980	8,847	10.0	9.1	46.3	65.4	3.0	68.4
	1981	8,734	10.5	8.1	44.5	63.1	3.3	66.4
	1982	8,768	10.7	8.0	45.1	63.8	2.6	66.4
	1983	8,342	11.7	7.8	42.6	62.2	3.5	65.7
	1984	8,428	11.6	8.2	38.9	58.7	3.2	61.9
	1985	7,861	11.3	10.1	45.5	66.9	2.4	69.3
	1986	8,002	11.1	9.2	54.1	74.4	3.7	78.1
	1987	8,820	10.1	9.9	36.9	57.0	3.6	60.6
	1988	9,085	11.0	9.7	39.3	59.9	3.0	62.9

County	Year	Number of High School Graduates	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen					
			University of California	California State University	California Community Colleges	Total Public	Independent Institutions	Grand Total
Riverside								
	1980	6,728	5.1	4.9	43.7	53.7	1.8	55.5
	1981	6,831	5.1	4.9	45.1	55.2	1.9	57.1
	1982	6,961	5.0	4.5	40.6	50.1	1.8	51.9
	1983	6,883	5.1	4.2	36.6	46.0	2.4	48.4
	1984	7,104	5.8	4.7	33.5	43.9	2.5	46.4
	1985	6,893	5.7	5.6	25.5	36.9	2.6	39.5
	1986	6,932	5.9	6.2	33.6	45.7	1.5	47.2
	1987	7,518	5.3	6.3	27.6	39.3	2.2	41.5
	1988	8,108	5.7	6.2	23.4	35.3	2.0	37.3
Ventura								
	1980	6,846	4.7	5.0	50.6	60.3	3.2	63.5
	1981	6,739	4.5	5.6	45.4	55.6	2.8	58.4
	1982	6,820	4.9	5.8	45.6	56.3	2.1	58.4
	1983	6,982	5.3	5.7	38.1	49.1	3.2	52.3
	1984	6,714	6.9	6.6	40.3	53.8	2.2	56.0
	1985	6,668	7.0	7.3	39.2	53.5	2.6	56.1
	1986	6,649	7.5	7.4	41.6	56.6	2.6	59.2
	1987	7,276	6.6	6.9	29.9	43.3	2.8	46.1
	1988	7,729	6.3	8.3	26.4	41.0	1.9	42.9
Fresno								
	1980	6,603	2.1	14.6	38.9	55.6	1.5	57.1
	1981	6,256	2.7	14.3	4.1	21.1	1.4	22.5
	1982	6,284	2.5	13.6	39.3	55.4	2.1	57.5
	1983	6,098	2.6	13.6	32.9	49.2	2.3	51.5
	1984	6,161	2.9	12.3	34.4	49.6	1.8	51.4
	1985	5,919	3.1	13.2	36.5	52.8	1.2	54.0
	1986	5,868	4.0	13.8	37.0	54.7	2.1	56.8
	1987	5,989	4.6	14.3	37.9	56.7	2.8	59.5
	1988	6,492	4.3	13.4	39.4	57.1	1.3	58.4
San Mateo								
	1980	6,970	8.7	8.1	5.4	22.3	3.9	26.2
	1981	6,314	8.5	9.1	6.0	23.6	3.9	27.5
	1982	6,497	8.7	8.6	36.3	53.6	4.1	57.7
	1983	6,333	8.9	7.7	39.7	56.2	4.6	60.8
	1984	6,105	10.1	8.3	45.5	63.8	4.0	67.8
	1985	5,763	9.3	9.3	49.4	68.0	3.0	71.0
	1986	5,389	9.9	9.9	53.9	73.7	5.4	79.1
	1987	5,368	10.6	10.7	52.2	73.5	4.9	78.4
	1988	5,889	9.3	11.4	53.5	74.2	4.1	78.3

County	Year	Number of High School Graduates	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen					
			University of California	California State University	California Community Colleges	Total Public	Independent Institutions	Grand Total
San Francisco								
	1980	5,392	9.1	13.7	42.1	65.0	6.8	71.8
	1981	4,979	10.2	14.5	38.9	63.6	3.9	67.5
	1982	5,378	10.7	13.9	41.3	65.9	4.3	70.2
	1983	5,527	11.9	13.2	33.9	59.0	4.7	63.7
	1984	5,405	11.6	15.3	38.7	65.7	4.4	70.1
	1985	5,729	11.0	16.3	35.4	62.7	1.4	64.1
	1986	5,480	10.2	16.8	37.4	64.4	3.5	67.9
	1987	6,102	9.5	16.1	32.8	58.4	4.1	62.5
	1988	5,445	12.1	20.7	36.8	69.6	3.9	73.5
Kern								
	1980	4,561	3.4	6.5	61.7	71.6	1.7	73.3
	1981	4,283	2.3	7.4	43.8	53.6	2.8	56.4
	1982	4,077	2.7	6.7	40.4	49.8	1.5	51.3
	1983	4,175	2.2	5.5	31.3	39.0	2.0	41.0
	1984	3,915	2.9	7.2	32.7	42.8	2.3	45.1
	1985	4,079	3.1	8.9	37.4	49.4	1.2	50.6
	1986	4,158	3.4	8.0	42.8	54.2	2.5	56.7
	1987	4,632	3.3	8.7	30.6	42.6	2.2	44.8
	1988	5,068	2.9	8.0	35.7	46.5	1.8	48.3
San Joaquin								
	1980	3,805	3.3	3.4	59.4	66.2	5.7	71.9
	1981	3,183	4.0	4.7	58.6	67.3	4.5	71.8
	1982	3,716	3.5	4.6	56.5	64.7	3.4	68.1
	1983	3,534	3.4	3.8	42.7	49.9	4.0	53.9
	1984	3,662	3.4	5.1	30.1	38.6	3.5	42.1
	1985	3,601	4.0	4.5	38.7	47.2	1.5	48.7
	1986	3,876	4.4	5.1	18.8	28.3	2.9	31.2
	1987	3,936	3.8	4.5	23.3	31.7	4.9	36.6
	1988	4,347	4.3	6.5	26.8	37.7	2.8	40.5
Sonoma								
	1980	3,436	3.4	4.3	44.0	51.8	1.9	53.7
	1981	3,423	4.0	4.0	44.2	52.2	2.1	54.3
	1982	3,466	4.3	4.4	38.3	47.0	2.0	49.0
	1983	3,443	4.7	5.2	44.5	54.4	2.0	56.4
	1984	3,390	5.0	5.1	25.1	35.2	1.6	36.8
	1985	3,215	5.1	6.6	35.7	47.4	1.1	48.5
	1986	3,272	5.3	7.1	27.9	40.3	2.3	42.6
	1987	3,585	5.6	6.3	21.1	33.1	2.3	35.4
	1988	3,709	5.1	8.0	35.0	48.2	3.9	52.1

County	Year	Number of High School Graduates	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen					
			University of California	California State University	California Community Colleges	Total Public	Independent Institutions	Grand Total
Santa Barbara								
	1980	3,800	7.4	5.2	53.8	66.4	3.0	69.4
	1981	3,546	8.6	5.5	51.1	65.2	2.9	68.1
	1982	3,589	7.8	4.9	55.4	68.1	2.4	70.5
	1983	3,459	8.8	5.2	36.5	50.6	3.5	54.1
	1984	3,363	9.2	5.7	37.6	52.6	2.8	55.4
	1985	3,139	9.8	5.7	39.2	54.7	1.6	56.3
	1986	3,119	9.8	4.7	45.7	60.2	3.5	63.7
	1987	3,338	7.3	6.3	38.5	52.2	3.4	55.6
	1988	3,479	7.9	5.1	39.8	52.8	3.6	56.4
Stanislaus								
	1980	3,277	1.1	6.0	32.1	39.1	1.7	40.8
	1981	2,805	1.6	5.8	43.1	50.6	2.1	52.7
	1982	2,815	2.6	7.6	42.7	53.0	1.8	54.8
	1983	2,838	3.0	6.9	37.3	47.2	1.7	48.9
	1984	2,849	3.1	7.2	32.8	43.1	1.6	44.7
	1985	2,806	3.2	7.7	35.0	46.0	0.9	46.9
	1986	2,875	3.3	8.9	33.0	45.2	1.7	46.9
	1987	3,198	3.4	8.2	26.9	38.5	2.9	41.4
	1988	3,287	3.5	7.8	33.3	44.7	1.9	46.6
Tulare								
	1980	2,790	1.5	4.1	48.8	54.4	1.4	55.8
	1981	2,983	1.6	3.8	40.8	46.2	1.4	47.6
	1982	2,743	1.3	3.8	47.0	52.2	1.2	53.4
	1983	2,752	1.7	3.9	37.0	42.5	1.7	44.2
	1984	2,794	2.1	4.3	42.7	49.1	1.7	50.8
	1985	2,699	2.2	4.6	45.2	51.9	0.4	52.3
	1986	2,806	2.9	4.0	41.5	48.4	2.3	50.7
	1987	3,036	2.8	4.8	36.9	44.5	2.0	46.5
	1988	3,185	3.0	4.7	39.9	47.7	1.5	49.2
Solano								
	1980	2,782	5.3	5.7	40.2	51.2	2.1	53.3
	1981	2,794	4.7	5.0	40.3	50.1	1.8	51.9
	1982	2,755	4.4	5.7	41.8	51.9	1.4	53.3
	1983	2,679	5.2	5.3	38.1	48.6	1.6	50.2
	1984	2,707	5.8	5.2	31.8	42.7	1.4	44.1
	1985	2,673	6.3	6.5	30.6	43.4	0.6	44.0
	1986	2,536	7.1	7.8	33.7	48.6	1.7	50.3
	1987	2,773	6.6	6.7	33.0	46.4	1.9	48.3
	1988	3,103	6.0	7.1	38.8	52.0	1.5	53.5

County	Year	Number of High School Graduates	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen: University of California	California State University	California Community Colleges	Total Public	Independent Institutions	Grand Total
Monterey								
	1980	2,836	5.9	4.8	49.8	60.4	3.3	63.7
	1981	2,686	6.1	5.7	46.0	57.8	4.0	61.8
	1982	2,803	5.6	4.0	45.9	55.4	3.4	58.8
	1983	2,795	5.4	4.8	35.2	45.5	3.5	49.0
	1984	2,742	7.1	4.6	31.5	43.3	2.9	46.2
	1985	2,711	6.0	4.9	38.6	49.6	1.2	50.8
	1986	2,645	7.6	6.7	34.7	48.9	4.1	53.0
	1987	2,775	6.8	6.2	36.5	49.5	3.8	53.3
	1988	3,064	7.4	6.3	29.0	42.8	5.1	47.9
Marin								
	1980	3,148	13.6	8.9	39.9	62.4	5.3	67.7
	1981	3,270	13.3	7.7	40.2	61.2	3.7	64.9
	1982	2,983	13.1	8.0	34.5	55.6	4.0	59.6
	1983	2,940	15.4	8.8	26.1	50.3	3.2	53.5
	1984	2,750	17.7	8.8	29.5	56.0	3.9	59.9
	1985	2,616	16.7	10.7	31.2	58.5	1.5	60.0
	1986	2,537	16.7	11.5	32.7	60.9	4.8	65.7
	1987	2,583	14.8	11.9	29.4	56.0	4.6	60.6
	1988	2,597	14.0	13.1	33.2	60.3	4.6	64.9
Santa Cruz								
	1980	1,986	5.7	4.6	45.5	55.8	5.3	61.1
	1981	2,057	4.7	5.3	46.7	56.7	2.6	59.3
	1982	2,032	6.5	4.8	42.6	54.0	3.5	57.5
	1983	1,944	8.0	5.7	43.7	57.4	3.2	60.6
	1984	1,908	8.3	5.2	40.5	54.0	3.3	57.3
	1985	1,909	9.6	7.0	39.4	56.0	0.6	56.6
	1986	1,962	8.3	8.2	45.5	61.9	4.7	66.6
	1987	2,066	9.1	8.6	43.7	61.3	2.8	64.1
	1988	2,202	10.0	8.5	42.2	60.7	3.0	63.7
Merced								
	1980	1,790	2.3	7.3	59.2	68.9	0.9	69.8
	1981	1,808	2.2	6.3	55.4	63.9	1.4	65.3
	1982	1,564	2.4	7.4	56.8	66.6	1.0	67.6
	1983	1,679	2.3	8.9	39.5	50.8	1.2	52.0
	1984	1,717	2.5	8.2	38.8	49.6	0.6	50.2
	1985	1,792	2.1	8.1	37.3	47.5	0.3	47.8
	1986	1,615	1.9	7.4	41.0	50.3	1.5	51.8
	1987	1,935	2.5	8.9	34.0	45.4	1.6	47.0
	1988	1,860	2.3	7.7	35.0	45.0	0.9	45.9

County	Year	Number of High School Graduates	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen					
			University of California	California State University	California Community Colleges	Total Public	Independent Institutions	Grand Total
Placer								
	1980	1,807	3.7	3.2	48.0	54.9	1.3	56.2
	1981	2,002	2.5	4.6	43.7	50.8	1.4	52.2
	1982	1,863	2.8	4.9	38.4	46.2	1.4	47.6
	1983	1,803	3.8	5.7	40.0	49.5	2.1	51.6
	1984	1,842	3.7	5.8	40.3	49.9	1.7	51.6
	1985	1,777	3.9	6.9	39.4	50.1	0.1	50.2
	1986	1,859	4.4	7.1	38.7	50.2	2.4	52.6
	1987	1,820	3.6	8.6	40.5	52.8	2.9	55.7
	1988	1,858	5.1	8.8	41.0	54.8	2.3	57.1
Shasta								
	1980	1,520	1.6	3.2	64.4	69.1	1.7	70.8
	1981	1,533	1.7	3.3	77.4	82.4	1.3	83.7
	1982	1,587	2.8	4.0	40.8	47.7	1.2	48.9
	1983	1,533	2.0	4.7	40.6	47.4	0.9	48.3
	1984	1,607	2.1	3.4	39.1	44.6	1.0	45.6
	1985	1,564	2.4	4.8	34.7	41.9	0.4	42.3
	1986	1,450	2.8	4.3	41.3	48.4	1.8	50.2
	1987	1,606	3.4	4.4	33.9	41.7	2.3	44.0
	1988	1,675	3.2	5.4	35.0	43.6	1.2	44.8
San Luis Obispo								
	1980	1,586	1.8	8.1	46.8	56.8	1.5	58.3
	1981	1,359	3.2	9.9	49.0	62.1	1.5	63.6
	1982	1,482	2.8	8.5	42.9	54.3	1.5	55.8
	1983	1,463	2.7	10.4	34.9	48.0	2.3	50.3
	1984	1,501	3.6	11.1	34.7	49.4	1.9	51.3
	1985	1,317	5.1	11.0	42.7	58.8	0.4	59.2
	1986	1,442	5.3	10.3	38.7	54.4	2.0	56.4
	1987	1,653	3.6	10.0	34.4	48.1	2.9	51.0
	1988	1,583	4.1	11.8	44.5	60.4	1.9	62.3
Butte								
	1980	1,473	3.0	13.1	3.9	20.0	1.7	21.7
	1981	1,491	2.9	13.3	3.4	19.6	2.4	22.0
	1982	1,492	2.0	13.1	13.4	28.5	1.7	30.2
	1983	1,495	3.1	11.7	14.0	28.8	1.5	30.3
	1984	1,409	3.2	12.8	24.2	40.2	1.0	41.2
	1985	1,432	3.8	15.2	24.2	43.2	0.4	43.6
	1986	1,338	3.7	13.9	34.0	51.6	2.9	54.5
	1987	1,453	4.6	17.5	24.4	46.5	2.5	49.0
	1988	1,431	3.6	15.2	32.7	51.6	1.5	53.1

County	Year	Number of High School Graduates	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen					
			University of California	California State University	California Community Colleges	Total Public	Independent Institutions	Grand Total
Imperial								
	1980	1,312	2.0	3.5	45.2	50.7	1.4	52.1
	1981	1,357	3.0	3.3	36.4	42.7	1.4	44.1
	1982	1,306	2.5	3.1	44.9	50.6	2.3	52.9
	1983	1,262	4.0	4.1	41.2	49.3	1.5	50.8
	1984	1,323	3.5	3.8	58.9	66.1	1.4	67.5
	1985	1,355	3.1	3.5	12.9	19.5	0.3	19.8
	1986	1,315	3.0	3.3	49.6	56.0	1.1	57.1
	1987	1,307	3.6	2.9	44.3	50.8	2.7	53.5
	1988	1,380	2.8	3.8	46.8	53.3	1.2	54.5
El Dorado								
	1980	916	4.7	8.4	48.6	61.7	2.4	64.1
	1981	1,014	4.6	8.3	54.3	67.3	2.8	70.1
	1982	971	3.7	8.4	38.3	50.5	1.0	51.5
	1983	964	4.4	7.5	35.6	47.4	0.7	48.1
	1984	1,042	3.6	8.7	40.9	53.3	0.6	53.9
	1985	1,045	3.7	10.2	38.1	52.1	0.5	52.6
	1986	1,067	3.7	11.2	43.2	58.1	2.2	60.3
	1987	1,027	4.6	10.8	39.9	55.3	2.8	58.1
	1988	1,213	3.4	10.6	41.3	55.2	2.1	57.3
Yolo								
	1980	1,315	11.6	9.3	31.0	51.9	1.3	53.2
	1981	1,280	11.6	9.5	34.8	55.8	1.3	57.1
	1982	1,259	12.1	9.5	34.0	55.6	1.7	57.3
	1983	1,188	10.5	10.6	33.7	54.8	1.6	56.4
	1984	1,082	13.1	9.8	32.7	55.6	2.9	58.5
	1985	1,127	13.0	10.2	30.3	53.5	0.3	53.8
	1986	1,086	14.8	11.2	35.3	61.3	1.2	62.5
	1987	1,148	14.7	10.5	32.3	57.6	3.1	60.7
	1988	1,117	13.8	11.0	28.3	53.1	2.7	55.8
Humboldt								
	1980	1,328	2.3	9.9	30.2	42.5	1.5	44.0
	1981	1,199	2.5	10.2	44.9	57.5	1.3	58.8
	1982	1,171	3.1	10.0	37.8	50.9	1.4	52.3
	1983	1,105	2.6	10.8	32.9	46.3	2.5	48.8
	1984	1,072	2.6	8.7	16.1	27.4	2.1	29.5
	1985	978	3.7	12.1	37.5	53.3	0.3	53.6
	1986	974	2.9	14.0	37.1	53.9	1.9	55.8
	1987	1,048	5.1	10.8	36.7	52.6	2.7	55.3
	1988	1,103	3.6	14.1	32.2	49.9	1.4	51.3

County	Year	Number of High School Graduates	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen					
			University of California	California State University	California Community Colleges	Total Public	Independent Institutions	Grand Total
Napa								
	1980	1,276	5.1	4.8	78.5	88.4	8.2	96.6
	1981	1,191	5.0	5.1	66.6	76.7	6.0	82.7
	1982	1,212	6.4	4.8	64.8	75.9	6.7	82.6
	1983	1,203	5.8	6.4	30.3	42.5	4.1	46.6
	1984	1,124	7.7	5.8	14.9	28.4	2.2	30.6
	1985	946	8.5	9.0	37.7	55.2	1.3	56.5
	1986	986	7.2	10.3	37.1	54.7	6.8	61.5
	1987	1,000	7.3	9.4	36.6	53.3	10.1	63.4
	1988	1,054	9.1	8.9	36.4	54.5	4.2	58.7
Mendocino								
	1980	828	2.8	8.3	32.5	43.6	2.1	45.7
	1981	888	4.1	8.8	45.3	58.1	1.5	59.6
	1982	868	4.0	7.4	37.6	49.0	1.8	50.8
	1983	773	3.4	10.7	28.6	42.7	2.5	45.2
	1984	869	4.6	9.4	31.3	45.3	3.1	48.4
	1985	804	3.7	9.7	39.1	52.5	0.4	52.9
	1986	859	4.9	9.1	39.1	53.1	3.0	56.1
	1987	934	5.2	7.8	27.0	40.0	3.4	43.4
	1988	1,005	5.0	8.5	29.2	42.6	2.8	45.4
Kings								
	1980	903	1.6	7.0	42.9	51.4	1.9	53.3
	1981	887	2.0	7.7	43.5	53.2	2.1	55.3
	1982	899	1.4	5.9	44.5	51.8	2.3	54.1
	1983	856	3.2	6.2	45.2	54.6	1.6	56.2
	1984	843	3.1	8.4	40.3	51.8	1.1	52.9
	1985	852	1.6	5.4	39.9	46.9	0.2	47.1
	1986	825	2.1	6.3	37.2	45.6	2.6	48.2
	1987	837	1.3	7.0	36.3	44.7	1.7	46.4
	1988	913	2.5	7.6	35.8	45.9	1.2	47.1
Madera								
	1980	570	1.8	11.9	42.6	56.3	3.2	59.5
	1981	711	1.5	8.7	17.3	27.6	1.5	29.1
	1982	577	2.4	14.0	47.0	63.4	3.1	66.5
	1983	606	1.0	10.4	28.1	39.4	1.8	41.2
	1984	641	1.4	10.0	34.2	45.6	1.6	47.2
	1985	683	2.2	10.0	34.7	46.9	0.2	47.1
	1986	690	1.7	10.6	30.3	42.6	1.7	44.3
	1987	887	2.0	8.9	25.4	36.3	1.7	38.0
	1988	887	2.1	10.0	32.2	44.4	1.8	46.2

County	Year	Number of High School Graduates	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen					
			University of California	California State University	California Community Colleges	Total Public	Independent Institutions	Grand Total
Nevada								
	1980	536	2.8	4.7	41.2	48.7	1.1	49.8
	1981	573	2.6	4.2	41.4	48.2	1.6	49.8
	1982	694	4.3	4.5	31.7	40.5	1.2	41.7
	1983	650	4.0	6.5	35.7	46.2	1.5	47.7
	1984	569	6.5	7.9	39.5	54.0	2.1	56.1
	1985	653	5.5	8.1	35.5	49.2	0.2	49.4
	1986	633	3.8	9.0	37.6	50.4	2.5	52.9
	1987	728	5.8	7.4	37.0	50.1	2.5	52.6
	1988	773	5.3	6.6	33.0	44.9	1.4	46.3
Sutter								
	1980	718	6.0	5.6	50.4	62.0	1.4	63.4
	1981	722	1.9	7.2	41.3	50.4	0.8	51.2
	1982	676	4.7	5.0	43.0	52.8	1.0	53.8
	1983	678	4.3	8.4	33.8	46.5	1.6	48.1
	1984	675	5.5	8.1	33.9	47.6	0.6	48.2
	1985	638	4.5	7.7	37.6	49.8	0.1	49.9
	1986	627	4.1	4.8	43.1	52.0	1.6	53.6
	1987	672	4.3	8.8	40.9	54.0	1.9	55.9
	1988	698	4.6	9.5	33.7	47.7	2.0	49.7
Tehema								
	1980	519	1.3	7.3	46.2	54.9	1.9	56.8
	1981	572	1.7	8.9	51.6	62.2	1.4	63.6
	1982	560	1.6	6.6	35.0	43.2	1.4	44.6
	1983	514	2.5	8.0	30.5	41.1	1.9	43.0
	1984	553	2.0	8.9	30.6	41.4	0.9	42.3
	1985	490	2.9	7.3	31.0	41.2	0.1	41.3
	1986	488	1.8	8.4	34.0	44.3	2.4	46.7
	1987	516	3.3	10.3	29.7	43.2	3.1	46.3
	1988	505	2.0	12.3	25.7	40.0	1.4	41.4
Siskiyou								
	1980	532	2.4	5.5	62.6	70.5	0.6	71.1
	1981	503	2.0	5.4	46.3	53.7	1.6	55.3
	1982	508	2.6	5.3	47.2	55.1	1.2	56.3
	1983	490	3.3	6.1	36.7	46.1	1.0	47.1
	1984	464	1.7	6.3	37.3	45.3	1.3	46.6
	1985	469	3.0	7.5	46.5	56.9	0.1	57.0
	1986	450	3.1	8.0	46.0	57.1	2.2	59.3
	1987	473	3.8	7.4	37.2	48.4	2.7	51.1
	1988	485	3.7	7.2	40.6	51.5	2.1	53.6

County	Year	Number of High School Graduates	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen					
			University of California	California State University	California Community Colleges	Total Public	Independent Institutions	Grand Total
Lake								
	1980	376	2.9	7.7	35.6	46.3	1.1	47.4
	1981	376	1.9	5.3	43.1	50.3	2.1	52.4
	1982	403	2.0	6.0	42.2	50.1	1.0	51.1
	1983	416	2.2	5.0	32.0	39.2	0.7	39.9
	1984	389	3.3	4.1	23.7	31.1	1.0	32.1
	1985	408	2.5	6.6	34.6	43.6	0.1	43.7
	1986	368	3.5	6.5	42.4	52.4	2.7	55.1
	1987	410	3.4	8.8	30.0	42.2	0.5	42.7
	1988	474	3.2	7.2	29.5	39.9	1.1	41.0
Tuolumne								
	1980	420	4.0	6.7	39.0	49.8	3.3	53.1
	1981	383	2.1	4.7	42.8	49.6	1.8	51.4
	1982	399	4.0	4.0	48.6	56.6	1.8	58.4
	1983	450	2.4	7.1	37.8	47.3	1.6	48.9
	1984	412	1.5	6.3	51.2	59.0	1.7	60.7
	1985	393	3.8	8.9	28.5	41.2	0.2	41.4
	1986	449	2.7	9.6	31.0	43.2	3.5	46.7
	1987	423	2.6	6.4	31.0	40.0	3.1	43.1
	1988	473	2.3	7.4	30.2	40.0	2.9	42.9
Yuba								
	1980	502	1.6	3.2	49.6	54.4	1.8	56.2
	1981	485	2.5	3.7	47.4	53.6	3.5	57.1
	1982	490	1.8	3.3	40.0	45.1	1.0	46.1
	1983	452	2.4	5.3	41.8	49.6	2.4	52.0
	1984	433	3.9	4.2	38.1	46.2	1.8	48.0
	1985	443	2.7	5.4	37.9	46.0	0.2	46.2
	1986	373	2.4	9.1	47.5	59.0	4.8	63.8
	1987	471	2.3	6.4	41.8	50.5	1.3	51.8
	1988	448	2.7	6.5	34.2	43.3	0.7	44.0
Calaveras								
	1980	323	1.9	9.6	32.5	44.0	0.9	44.9
	1981	289	1.0	7.6	39.8	48.4	0.7	49.1
	1982	293	4.8	8.2	33.1	46.1	1.4	47.5
	1983	305	2.6	6.2	40.0	48.9	4.3	53.2
	1984	307	2.9	7.5	31.3	41.7	2.3	44.0
	1985	293	2.7	9.2	21.8	33.8	0.2	34.0
	1986	351	4.0	8.0	19.1	31.1	1.4	32.5
	1987	346	1.4	10.4	25.7	37.6	4.9	42.5
	1988	377	3.2	6.9	22.0	32.1	2.5	34.6

County	Year	Number of High School Graduates	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen					
			University of California	California State University	California Community Colleges	Total Public	Independent Institutions	Grand Total
San Benito								
	1980	246	2.8	6.1	41.1	50.0	9.3	59.3
	1981	259	3.5	9.3	43.6	56.4	5.8	62.2
	1982	233	3.9	3.4	41.6	48.9	4.3	53.2
	1983	309	1.6	5.5	35.3	42.4	2.3	44.7
	1984	277	2.2	5.8	28.2	36.1	2.5	38.6
	1985	306	2.0	5.2	24.2	31.4	0.1	31.5
	1986	308	3.6	4.5	34.7	42.9	3.2	46.1
	1987	338	5.0	10.1	22.2	37.3	0.6	37.9
	1988	354	6.2	10.5	27.4	44.1	2.0	46.1
Lassen								
	1980	273	0.7	2.6	59.7	63.0	1.5	64.5
	1981	297	1.7	3.4	43.8	48.8	1.1	49.9
	1982	300	1.7	4.0	44.3	50.0	0.3	50.3
	1983	306	1.0	3.3	45.8	50.0	0.7	50.7
	1984	240	1.3	4.2	44.6	50.0	0.8	50.8
	1985	253	2.0	4.0	43.5	49.4	0.1	49.5
	1986	275	1.5	5.1	53.5	60.0	1.1	61.1
	1987	297	2.0	8.4	37.7	48.1	1.3	49.4
	1988	312	1.3	1.9	41.7	44.9	0.6	45.5
Glenn								
	1980	299	5.7	10.0	5.4	21.1	0.3	21.4
	1981	286	1.0	7.7	5.2	14.0	1.4	15.4
	1982	322	4.0	8.1	18.3	30.4	1.6	32.0
	1983	290	2.4	9.3	20.7	32.4	1.7	34.1
	1984	263	3.8	11.8	23.2	38.8	0.8	39.6
	1985	253	1.2	13.8	32.0	47.0	0.1	47.1
	1986	238	5.0	15.5	29.8	50.4	1.3	51.7
	1987	245	0.8	17.6	22.0	40.4	2.4	42.8
	1988	289	1.7	14.5	30.4	46.7	2.1	48.8
Amador								
	1980	223	3.1	6.3	31.4	40.8	1.3	42.1
	1981	197	2.5	8.1	31.0	41.6	4.1	45.7
	1982	226	1.8	6.2	24.3	32.3	4.0	36.3
	1983	193	4.1	12.4	33.7	50.3	4.1	54.4
	1984	230	1.7	5.7	41.3	48.7	3.0	51.7
	1985	199	7.0	6.0	52.3	65.3	0.1	65.4
	1986	275	5.1	4.7	36.4	46.2	1.1	47.3
	1987	241	2.1	5.8	28.2	36.1	0.8	36.9
	1988	268	7.8	7.1	35.8	50.7	0.8	51.5

County	Year	Number of High School Graduates	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen					
			University of California	California State University	California Community Colleges	Total Public	Independent Institutions	Grand Total
Inyo								
	1980	227	2.6	6.6	37.9	47.1	9.3	56.4
	1981	216	3.2	10.2	34.7	48.1	1.9	50.0
	1982	267	2.2	9.4	28.5	40.1	5.6	45.7
	1983	233	3.4	11.6	26.6	41.6	1.3	42.9
	1984	244	4.9	8.2	36.1	49.2	1.6	50.8
	1985	201	4.0	11.4	30.8	46.3	0.1	46.4
	1986	219	8.2	6.8	36.5	51.6	3.6	55.2
	1987	236	3.4	7.2	30.5	41.1	2.1	43.2
	1988	252	4.8	9.9	31.0	45.6	1.2	46.8
Plumas								
	1980	277	1.1	9.0	32.9	43.0	1.4	44.4
	1981	280	5.0	6.8	43.2	55.0	2.9	57.9
	1982	276	2.2	5.1	28.3	35.5	1.1	36.6
	1983	242	1.7	6.2	37.2	45.0	2.5	47.5
	1984	252	3.6	8.3	44.0	56.0	0.8	56.8
	1985	247	3.6	6.5	53.0	63.2	0.1	63.3
	1986	249	3.6	8.8	51.4	63.9	2.4	66.3
	1987	251	4.0	12.4	46.6	62.9	4.0	66.9
	1988	240	3.3	5.4	36.7	45.4	3.8	49.2
TOTAL								
	1980	270,971	5.9	9.0	41.7	56.7	3.5	60.2
	1981	260,229	6.5	9.1	40.3	55.8	3.3	59.1
	1982	265,924	6.5	9.0	40.6	56.2	3.2	59.4
	1983	262,160	7.0	8.9	37.4	53.2	3.4	56.6
	1984	257,633	7.5	8.9	34.8	51.1	3.3	54.4
	1985	251,143	7.7	10.0	35.5	53.2	3.0	56.2
	1986	248,894	7.9	10.3	38.5	56.7	3.4	60.1
	1987	262,921	7.7	10.7	34.4	52.8	3.4	56.2
	1988	274,812	7.6	10.7	35.4	53.8	3.3	57.1

Note: Counties are listed according to the size of their 1988 high school graduating class. Percents were not calculated for Alpine, Colusa, Del Norte, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, Sierra, and Trinity Counties because of their small number of high school graduates. However, data for these counties are included in the "Total" figure.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

Appendix B

Ethnic Distribution of 1987-88 Graduates of California's Public High Schools by County and of Fall 1988 First Time Freshmen in California Public Colleges and Universities, by County and Sex

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacifc Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
Los Angeles												
High School	Total	67,128	20,898	8,029	8,788	1,404	180	27,829	67,128			
	Percent		31.1	12.0	13.1	2.1	0.3	41.5				
University of California	Men	2,474	314	771	154	64	10	948	2,261	25	76	112
	Percent		13.9	34.1	6.8	2.8	0.4	41.9				
	Women	2,594	432	730	268	116	17	856	2,419	20	68	87
	Percent		17.9	30.2	11.1	4.8	0.7	35.4				
	Total	5,068	746	1,501	422	180	27	1,804	4,680	45	144	199
	Percent		15.9	32.1	9.0	3.8	0.6	38.5				
California State University	Men	3,448	567	796	265	143	10	1,326	3,107	91	122	128
	Percent		18.2	25.6	8.5	4.6	0.3	42.7				
	Women	4,146	698	800	455	203	18	1,601	3,775	96	146	129
	Percent		18.5	21.2	12.1	5.4	0.5	42.4				
	Total	7,594	1,265	1,596	720	346	28	2,927	6,882	187	268	257
	Percent		18.4	23.2	10.5	5.0	0.4	42.5				
California Community Colleges	Men	11,215	2,858	1,054	1,418	328	93	4,626	10,377	174	408	256
	Percent		27.5	10.2	13.7	3.2	0.9	44.6				
	Women	12,123	3,302	890	1,710	298	114	4,968	11,282	185	374	282
	Percent		29.3	7.9	15.2	2.6	1.0	44.0				
	Total	23,338	6,160	1,944	3,128	626	207	9,594	21,659	359	782	538
	Percent		28.4	9.0	14.4	2.9	1.0	44.3				

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacifc Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
Orange												
High School	Total	24,183	3,025	2,952	411	183	273	17,339	24,183			
	Percent		12.5	12.2	1.7	0.8	1.1	71.7				
University of California	Men	1,135	68	354	15	11	13	615	1,076	9	11	39
	Percent		6.3	32.9	1.4	1.0	1.2	57.2				
	Women	1,118	88	323	20	9	13	612	1,065	9	12	32
	Percent		8.3	30.3	1.9	0.8	1.2	57.5				
	Total	2,253	156	677	35	20	26	1,227	2,141	18	23	71
	Percent		7.3	31.6	1.6	0.9	1.2	57.3				
California State University	Men	1,311	72	279	15	28	3	807	1,204	28	26	53
	Percent		6.0	23.2	1.2	2.3	0.2	67.0				
	Women	1,527	98	282	13	32	4	1,042	1,471	23	8	25
	Percent		6.7	19.2	0.9	2.2	0.3	70.8				
	Total	2,838	170	561	28	60	7	1,849	2,675	51	34	78
	Percent		6.4	21.0	1.0	2.2	0.3	69.1				
California Community Colleges	Men	4,704	464	429	97	58	77	3,353	4,478	86	86	54
	Percent		10.4	9.6	2.2	1.3	1.7	74.9				
	Women	4,904	452	352	84	61	67	3,677	4,693	91	70	50
	Percent		9.6	7.5	1.8	1.3	1.4	78.4				
	Total	9,608	916	781	181	119	144	7,030	9,171	177	156	104
	Percent		10.0	8.5	2.0	1.3	1.6	76.7				
San Diego												
High School	Total	20,575	3,358	1,235	1,215	1,067	95	13,605	20,575			
	Percent		16.3	6.0	5.9	5.2	0.5	66.1				
University of California	Men	763	81	88	14	44	6	494	727	10	6	20
	Percent		11.1	12.1	1.9	6.1	0.8	68.0				
	Women	816	101	76	39	68	7	496	787	12	3	14
	Percent		12.8	9.7	5.0	8.6	0.9	63.0				
	Total	1,579	182	164	53	112	13	990	1,514	22	9	34
	Percent		12.0	10.8	3.5	7.4	0.9	65.4				
California State University	Men	907	92	97	28	108	8	528	861	17	6	23
	Percent		10.7	11.3	3.3	12.5	0.9	61.3				
	Women	940	110	90	29	107	7	547	890	14	12	24
	Percent		12.4	10.1	3.3	12.0	0.8	61.5				
	Total	1,847	202	187	57	215	15	1,075	1,751	31	18	47
	Percent		11.5	10.7	3.3	12.3	0.9	61.4				
California Community Colleges	Men	3,179	455	162	154	191	44	2,040	3,046	56	65	12
	Percent		14.9	5.3	5.1	6.3	1.4	67.0				
	Women	3,633	624	142	171	180	62	2,327	3,506	55	61	11
	Percent		17.8	4.1	4.9	5.1	1.8	66.4				
	Total	6,812	1,079	304	325	371	106	4,367	6,552	111	126	23
	Percent		16.5	4.6	5.0	5.7	1.6	66.7				

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacifc Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
Santa Clara												
High School	Total	14,168	2,174	2,020	633	537	106	8,698	14,168			
	Percent		15.3	14.3	4.5	3.8	0.7	61.4				
University of California	Men	658	32	224	14	18	9	320	617	9	8	24
	Percent		5.2	36.3	2.3	2.9	1.5	51.9				
	Women	717	52	175	21	25	15	386	674	9	8	26
	Percent		7.7	26.0	3.1	3.7	2.2	57.3				
	Total	1,375	84	399	35	43	24	706	1,291	18	16	50
	Percent		6.5	30.9	2.7	3.3	1.9	54.7				
California State University	Men	847	86	193	12	38	4	465	798	17	8	24
	Percent		10.8	24.2	1.5	4.8	0.5	58.3				
	Women	999	102	206	27	63	5	557	960	15	4	20
	Percent		10.6	21.5	2.8	6.6	0.5	58.0				
	Total	1,846	188	399	39	101	9	1,022	1,758	32	12	44
	Percent		10.7	22.7	2.2	5.7	0.5	58.1				
California Community Colleges	Men	2,463	290	326	102	139	36	1,353	2,246	53	31	133
	Percent		12.9	14.5	4.5	6.2	1.6	60.2				
	Women	2,399	357	250	91	134	32	1,341	2,205	55	31	108
	Percent		16.2	11.3	4.1	6.1	1.5	60.8				
	Total	4,862	647	576	193	273	68	2,694	4,451	108	62	241
	Percent		14.5	12.9	4.3	6.1	1.5	60.5				
Alameda												
High School	Total	11,171	1,166	1,271	2,122	457	76	6,079	11,171			
	Percent		10.4	11.4	19.0	4.1	0.7	54.4				
University of California	Men	412	24	96	32	22	3	213	390	3	6	13
	Percent		6.2	24.6	8.2	5.6	0.8	54.6				
	Women	487	38	106	70	28	3	213	458	5	4	20
	Percent		8.3	23.1	15.3	6.1	0.7	46.5				
	Total	899	62	202	102	50	6	426	848	8	10	33
	Percent		7.3	23.8	12.0	5.9	0.7	50.2				
California State University	Men	502	31	94	58	17	3	262	465	15	5	17
	Percent		6.7	20.2	12.5	3.7	0.6	56.3				
	Women	688	43	117	113	33	3	335	644	16	5	23
	Percent		6.7	18.2	17.5	5.1	0.5	52.0				
	Total	1,190	74	211	171	50	6	597	1,109	31	10	40
	Percent		6.7	19.0	15.4	4.5	0.5	53.8				
California Community Colleges	Men	1,854	213	183	265	114	24	921	1,720	79	39	16
	Percent		12.4	10.6	15.4	6.6	1.4	53.5				
	Women	2,056	232	108	367	90	37	1,080	1,914	96	29	17
	Percent		12.1	5.6	19.2	4.7	1.9	56.4				
	Total	3,910	445	291	632	204	61	2,001	3,634	175	68	33
	Percent		12.2	8.0	17.4	5.6	1.7	55.1				

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacifc Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
San Bernardino												
High School	Total	10,451	1,952	353	842	70	63	7,171	10,451			
	Percent		18.7	3.4	8.1	0.7	0.6	68.6				
University of California	Men	188	23	27	9	1	4	119	183	0	1	4
	Percent		12.6	14.8	4.9	0.5	2.2	65.0				
	Women	248	31	41	15	4	5	140	236	6	2	4
	Percent		13.1	17.4	6.4	1.7	2.1	59.3				
	Total	436	54	68	24	5	9	259	419	6	3	8
	Percent		12.9	16.2	5.7	1.2	2.1	61.8				
California State University	Men	398	53	35	15	10	4	256	373	13	3	9
	Percent		14.2	9.4	4.0	2.7	1.1	68.6				
	Women	457	60	17	42	5	4	299	427	11	2	17
	Percent		14.1	4.0	9.8	1.2	0.9	70.0				
	Total	855	113	52	57	15	8	555	800	24	5	26
	Percent		14.1	6.5	7.1	1.9	1.0	69.4				
California Community Colleges	Men	1,596	290	39	125	27	21	1,035	1,537	28	10	21
	Percent		18.9	2.5	8.1	1.8	1.4	67.3				
	Women	1,868	361	53	163	23	24	1,187	1,811	18	10	29
	Percent		19.9	2.9	9.0	1.3	1.3	65.5				
	Total	3,464	651	92	288	50	45	2,222	3,348	46	20	50
	Percent		19.4	2.7	8.6	1.5	1.3	66.4				
Sacramento												
High School	Total	8,665	755	831	816	123	81	6,059	8,665			
	Percent		8.7	9.6	9.4	1.4	0.9	69.9				
University of California	Men	221	11	44	10	7	5	131	208	4	2	7
	Percent		5.3	21.2	4.8	3.4	2.4	63.0				
	Women	244	16	46	25	10	3	132	232	2	2	8
	Percent		6.9	19.8	10.8	4.3	1.3	56.9				
	Total	465	27	90	35	17	8	263	440	6	4	15
	Percent		6.1	20.5	8.0	3.9	1.8	59.8				
California State University	Men	255	8	29	15	3	2	180	237	4	0	14
	Percent		3.4	12.2	6.3	1.3	0.8	75.9				
	Women	424	30	45	24	7	5	295	406	6	0	12
	Percent		7.4	11.1	5.9	1.7	1.2	72.7				
	Total	679	38	74	39	10	7	475	643	10	0	26
	Percent		5.9	11.5	6.1	1.6	1.1	73.9				
California Community Colleges	Men	1,539	122	139	141	35	27	984	1,448	36	39	16
	Percent		8.4	9.6	9.7	2.4	1.9	68.0				
	Women	1,680	147	126	132	29	25	1,132	1,591	56	16	17
	Percent		9.2	7.9	8.3	1.8	1.6	71.2				
	Total	3,219	269	265	273	64	52	2,116	3,039	92	55	33
	Percent		8.9	8.7	9.0	2.1	1.7	69.6				

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
Contra Costa												
High School	Total	8,375	580	615	777	219	22	6,162	8,375			
	Percent		6.9	7.3	9.3	2.6	0.3	73.6				
University of California	Men	459	26	90	16	13	5	289	439	4	4	12
	Percent		5.9	20.5	3.6	3.0	1.1	65.8				
	Women	453	31	79	22	13	3	293	441	4	1	7
	Percent		7.0	17.9	5.0	2.9	0.7	66.4				
	Total	912	57	169	38	26	8	582	880	8	5	19
	Percent		6.5	19.2	4.3	3.0	0.9	66.1				
California State University	Men	333	14	21	12	7	4	248	306	7	1	19
	Percent		4.6	6.9	3.9	2.3	1.3	81.0				
	Women	439	14	34	34	14	3	317	416	6	1	16
	Percent		3.4	8.2	8.2	3.4	0.7	76.2				
	Total	772	28	55	46	21	7	565	722	13	2	35
	Percent		3.9	7.6	6.4	2.9	1.0	78.3				
California Community Colleges	Men	1,530	109	104	121	38	13	1,111	1,496	2	3	29
	Percent		7.3	7.0	8.1	2.5	0.9	74.3				
	Women	1,604	132	87	125	42	10	1,177	1,573	1	6	24
	Percent		8.4	5.5	7.9	2.7	0.6	74.8				
	Total	3,134	241	191	246	80	23	2,288	3,069	3	9	53
	Percent		7.9	6.2	8.0	2.6	0.7	74.6				
Riverside												
High School	Total	7,809	1,843	242	562	56	36	5,070	7,809			
	Percent		23.6	3.1	7.2	0.7	0.5	64.9				
University of California	Men	180	31	25	10	1	3	104	174	0	1	5
	Percent		17.8	14.4	5.7	0.6	1.7	59.8				
	Women	239	49	23	13	1	3	143	232	2	1	4
	Percent		21.1	9.9	5.6	0.4	1.3	61.6				
	Total	419	80	48	23	2	6	247	406	2	2	9
	Percent		19.7	11.8	5.7	0.5	1.5	60.8				
California State University	Men	190	36	11	14	5	1	114	181	4	2	3
	Percent		19.9	6.1	7.7	2.8	0.6	63.0				
	Women	233	41	10	26	3	3	143	226	5	0	2
	Percent		18.1	4.4	11.5	1.3	1.3	63.3				
	Total	423	77	21	40	8	4	257	407	9	2	5
	Percent		18.9	5.2	9.8	2.0	1.0	63.1				
California Community Colleges	Men	851	168	21	67	7	17	549	829	9	3	10
	Percent		20.3	2.5	8.1	0.8	2.1	66.2				
	Women	927	191	14	52	9	18	626	910	15	0	2
	Percent		21.0	1.5	5.7	1.0	2.0	68.8				
	Total	1,778	359	35	119	16	35	1,175	1,739	24	3	12
	Percent		20.6	2.0	6.8	0.9	2.0	67.6				

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
Ventura												
High School	Total	7,090	1,368	233	181	159	72	5,077	7,090			
	Percent		19.3	3.3	2.6	2.2	1.0	71.6				
University of California	Men	203	21	35	3	9	4	123	195	3	1	4
	Percent		10.8	17.9	1.5	4.6	2.1	63.1				
	Women	228	31	23	4	6	3	149	216	4	2	6
	Percent		14.4	10.6	1.9	2.8	1.4	69.0				
	Total	431	52	58	7	15	7	272	411	7	3	10
	Percent		12.7	14.1	1.7	3.6	1.7	66.2				
California State University	Men	245	28	18	4	8	1	178	237	1	2	5
	Percent		11.8	7.6	1.7	3.4	0.4	75.1				
	Women	332	32	20	11	10	6	245	324	2	0	6
	Percent		9.9	6.2	3.4	3.1	1.9	75.6				
	Total	577	60	38	15	18	7	423	561	3	2	11
	Percent		10.7	6.8	2.7	3.2	1.2	75.4				
California Community Colleges	Men	1,014	174	22	34	25	13	707	975	19	5	15
	Percent		17.8	2.3	3.5	2.6	1.3	72.5				
	Women	871	171	21	34	22	9	576	833	17	4	17
	Percent		20.5	2.5	4.1	2.6	1.1	69.1				
	Total	1,885	345	43	68	47	22	1,283	1,808	36	9	32
	Percent		19.1	2.4	3.8	2.6	1.2	71.0				
Fresno												
High School	Total	6,159	1,910	454	329	58	66	3,342	6,159			
	Percent		31.0	7.4	5.3	0.9	1.1	54.3				
University of California	Men	122	17	19	3	3	3	73	118	1	0	3
	Percent		14.4	16.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	61.9				
	Women	139	25	17	6	2	2	84	136	1	0	2
	Percent		18.4	12.5	4.4	1.5	1.5	61.8				
	Total	261	42	36	9	5	5	157	254	2	0	5
	Percent		16.5	14.2	3.5	2.0	2.0	61.8				
California State University	Men	339	77	18	9	1	3	185	293	11	6	29
	Percent		26.3	6.1	3.1	0.3	1.0	63.1				
	Women	469	103	26	27	7	12	248	423	11	4	31
	Percent		24.3	6.1	6.4	1.7	2.8	58.6				
	Total	808	180	44	36	8	15	433	716	22	10	60
	Percent		25.1	6.1	5.0	1.1	2.1	60.5				
California Community Colleges	Men	1,165	313	68	74	13	16	588	1,072	34	31	28
	Percent		29.2	6.3	6.9	1.2	1.5	54.9				
	Women	1,228	326	64	60	9	19	686	1,164	25	19	20
	Percent		28.0	5.5	5.2	0.8	1.6	58.9				
	Total	2,393	639	132	134	22	35	1,274	2,236	59	50	48
	Percent		28.6	5.9	6.0	1.0	1.6	57.0				

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacifc Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
San Mateo												
High School	Total	5,132	683	600	334	378	14	3,123	5,132			
	Percent		13.3	11.7	6.5	7.4	0.3	60.9				
University of California	Men	203	21	39	6	10	0	114	190	4	2	7
	Percent		11.1	20.5	3.2	5.3	0.0	60.0				
	Women	233	14	49	4	18	3	133	221	4	2	6
	Percent		6.3	22.2	1.8	8.1	1.4	60.2				
	Total	436	35	88	10	28	3	247	411	8	4	13
	Percent		8.5	21.4	2.4	6.8	0.7	60.1				
California State University	Men	238	24	32	8	15	0	140	219	6	2	11
	Percent		11.0	14.6	3.7	6.8	0.0	63.9				
	Women	329	28	32	18	26	1	186	291	6	12	20
	Percent		9.6	11.0	6.2	8.9	0.3	63.9				
	Total	567	52	64	26	41	1	326	510	12	14	31
	Percent		10.2	12.5	5.1	8.0	0.2	63.9				
California Community Colleges	Men	1,328	182	117	94	111	17	748	1,269	6	43	10
	Percent		14.3	9.2	7.4	8.7	1.3	58.9				
	Women	1,279	135	123	63	105	11	792	1,229	15	26	9
	Percent		11.0	10.0	5.1	8.5	0.9	64.4				
	Total	2,607	317	240	157	216	28	1,540	2,498	21	69	19
	Percent		12.7	9.6	6.3	8.6	1.1	61.6				
Kern												
High School	Total	4,870	1,145	137	267	86	74	3,161	4,870			
	Percent		23.5	2.8	5.5	1.8	1.5	64.9				
University of California	Men	62	10	8	0	0	2	39	59	2	0	1
	Percent		16.9	13.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	66.1				
	Women	69	13	11	5	5	0	33	67	0	1	1
	Percent		19.4	16.4	7.5	7.5	0.0	49.3				
	Total	131	23	19	5	5	2	72	126	2	1	2
	Percent		18.3	15.1	4.0	4.0	1.6	57.1				
California State University	Men	169	38	10	7	5	4	98	162	2	2	3
	Percent		23.5	6.2	4.3	3.1	2.5	60.5				
	Women	223	59	11	13	4	1	123	211	2	3	7
	Percent		28.0	5.2	6.2	1.9	0.5	58.3				
	Total	392	97	21	20	9	5	221	373	4	5	10
	Percent		26.0	5.6	5.4	2.4	1.3	59.2				
California Community Colleges	Men	832	152	10	43	16	23	549	793	18	12	9
	Percent		19.2	1.3	5.4	2.0	2.9	69.2				
	Women	874	156	18	43	14	18	590	839	18	7	10
	Percent		18.6	2.1	5.1	1.7	2.1	70.3				
	Total	1,706	308	28	86	30	41	1,139	1,632	36	19	19

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacifc Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
San Francisco												
High School	Total	4,045	548	1,742	612	379	13	751	4,045			
	Percent		13.5	43.1	15.1	9.4	0.3	18.6				
University of California	Men	179	9	95	8	11	5	33	161	4	6	8
	Percent		5.6	59.0	5.0	6.8	3.1	20.5				
	Women	224	28	94	19	15	4	45	205	8	4	7
	Percent		13.7	45.9	9.3	7.3	2.0	22.0				
	Total	403	37	189	27	26	9	78	366	12	10	15
	Percent		10.1	51.6	7.4	7.1	2.5	21.3				
California State University	Men	312	27	171	27	25	0	36	286	7	7	12
	Percent		9.4	59.8	9.4	8.7	0.0	12.6				
	Women	444	30	237	37	42	3	49	398	14	8	24
	Percent		7.5	59.5	9.3	10.6	0.8	12.3				
	Total	756	57	408	64	67	3	85	684	21	15	36
	Percent		8.3	59.6	9.4	9.8	0.4	12.4				
California Community Colleges	Men	711	68	318	89	50	1	98	624	2	71	14
	Percent		10.9	51.0	14.3	8.0	0.2	15.7				
	Women	595	62	243	77	51	4	71	508	3	77	7
	Percent		12.2	47.8	15.2	10.0	0.8	14.0				
	Total	1,306	130	561	166	101	5	169	1,132	5	148	21
	Percent		11.5	49.6	14.7	8.9	0.4	14.9				
San Joaquin												
High School	Total	4,033	690	499	225	145	29	2,445	4,033			
	Percent		17.1	12.4	5.6	3.6	0.7	60.6				
University of California	Men	89	6	28	4	4	0	43	85	1	0	3
	Percent		7.1	32.9	4.7	4.7	0.0	50.6				
	Women	75	9	14	5	7	3	35	73	0	0	2
	Percent		12.3	19.2	6.8	9.6	4.1	47.9				
	Total	164	15	42	9	11	3	78	158	1	0	5
	Percent		9.5	26.6	5.7	7.0	1.9	49.4				
California State University	Men	109	21	16	4	1	2	61	105	1	2	1
	Percent		20.0	15.2	3.8	1.0	1.9	58.1				
	Women	147	24	8	8	5	0	93	138	3	1	5
	Percent		17.4	5.8	5.8	3.6	0.0	67.4				
	Total	256	45	24	12	6	2	154	243	4	3	6
	Percent		18.5	9.9	4.9	2.5	0.8	63.4				
California Community Colleges	Men	513	75	33	18	17	9	325	477	24	11	1
	Percent		15.7	6.9	3.8	3.6	1.9	68.1				
	Women	538	82	23	32	21	10	347	515	15	4	4
	Percent		15.9	4.5	6.2	4.1	1.9	67.4				
	Total	1,051	157	56	50	38	19	672	992	39	15	5
	Percent		15.8	5.6	5.0	3.8	1.9	67.7				

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacifc Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
Sonoma												
High School	Total	3,261	221	115	49	23	14	2,839	3,261			
	Percent		6.8	3.5	1.5	0.7	0.4	87.1				
University of California	Men	71	3	11	1	3	1	48	67	1	0	3
	Percent		4.5	16.4	1.5	4.5	1.5	71.6				
	Women	104	6	5	2	1	0	89	103	1	0	0
	Percent		5.8	4.9	1.9	1.0	0.0	86.4				
	Total	175	9	16	3	4	1	137	170	2	0	3
	Percent		5.3	9.4	1.8	2.4	0.6	80.6				
California State University	Men	107	5	1	2	0	0	95	103	2	0	2
	Percent		4.9	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	92.2				
	Women	141	11	5	3	2	0	111	132	4	1	4
	Percent		8.3	3.8	2.3	1.5	0.0	84.1				
	Total	248	16	6	5	2	0	206	235	6	1	6
	Percent		6.8	2.6	2.1	0.9	0.0	87.7				
California Community Colleges	Men	517	38	12	8	6	6	434	504	6	3	4
	Percent		7.5	2.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	86.1				
	Women	590	27	16	5	3	5	513	569	7	3	11
	Percent		4.7	2.8	0.9	0.5	0.9	90.2				
	Total	1,107	65	28	13	9	11	947	1,073	13	6	15
	Percent		6.1	2.6	1.2	0.8	1.0	88.3				
Tulare												
High School	Total	3,173	1,016	85	60	41	43	1,928	3,173			
	Percent		32.0	2.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	60.8				
University of California	Men	49	13	6	1	0	2	25	47	0	1	1
	Percent		27.7	12.8	2.1	0.0	4.3	53.2				
	Women	48	9	1	5	4	1	24	44	2	1	1
	Percent		20.5	2.3	11.4	9.1	2.3	54.5				
	Total	97	22	7	6	4	3	49	91	2	2	2
	Percent		24.2	7.7	6.6	4.4	3.3	53.8				
California State University	Men	67	24	1	1	2	0	33	61	4	1	1
	Percent		39.3	1.6	1.6	3.3	0.0	54.1				
	Women	81	26	3	0	0	2	48	79	1	0	1
	Percent		32.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	60.8				
	Total	148	50	4	1	2	2	81	140	5	1	2
	Percent		35.7	2.9	0.7	1.4	1.4	57.9				
California Community Colleges	Men	639	186	9	9	9	21	368	602	14	7	16
	Percent		30.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.5	61.1				
	Women	613	154	11	11	10	14	372	572	20	8	13
	Percent		26.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.4	65.0				
	Total	1,252	340	20	20	19	35	740	1,174	34	15	29
	Percent		29.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	3.0	63.0				

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacifc Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
Santa Barbara												
High School	Total	3,116	670	104	117	52	25	2,148	3,116			
	Percent		21.5	3.3	3.8	1.7	0.8	68.9				
University of California	Men	130	12	7	2	0	1	103	125	1	0	4
	Percent		9.6	5.6	1.6	0.0	0.8	82.4				
	Women	110	10	5	3	3	0	86	107	2	0	1
	Percent		9.3	4.7	2.8	2.8	0.0	80.4				
	Total	240	22	12	5	3	1	189	232	3	0	5
	Percent		9.5	5.2	2.2	1.3	0.4	81.5				
California State University	Men	66	7	1	4	1	0	52	65	0	0	1
	Percent		10.8	1.5	6.2	1.5	0.0	80.0				
	Women	84	8	3	2	1	1	66	81	2	0	1
	Percent		9.9	3.7	2.5	1.2	1.2	81.5				
	Total	150	15	4	6	2	1	118	146	2	0	2
	Percent		10.3	2.7	4.1	1.4	0.7	80.8				
California Community Colleges	Men	600	111	12	23	5	12	405	568	14	8	10
	Percent		19.5	2.1	4.0	0.9	2.1	71.3				
	Women	648	128	18	24	4	10	443	627	12	3	6
	Percent		20.4	2.9	3.8	0.6	1.6	70.7				
	Total	1,248	239	30	47	9	22	848	1,195	26	11	16
	Percent		20.0	2.5	3.9	0.8	1.8	71.0				
Stanislaus												
High School	Total	3,068	471	134	33	7	11	2,412	3,068			
	Percent		15.4	4.4	1.1	0.2	0.4	78.6				
University of California	Men	44	5	7	0	1	0	29	42	0	0	2
	Percent		11.9	16.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	69.0				
	Women	55	3	2	2	1	1	43	52	3	0	0
	Percent		5.8	3.8	3.8	1.9	1.9	82.7				
	Total	99	8	9	2	2	1	72	94	3	0	2
	Percent		8.5	9.6	2.1	2.1	1.1	76.6				
California State University	Men	76	17	4	1	0	1	49	72	0	1	3
	Percent		23.6	5.6	1.4	0.0	1.4	68.1				
	Women	143	13	4	4	1	2	109	133	6	1	3
	Percent		9.8	3.0	3.0	0.8	1.5	82.0				
	Total	219	30	8	5	1	3	158	205	6	2	6
	Percent		14.6	3.9	2.4	0.5	1.5	77.1				
California Community Colleges	Men	484	71	27	5	3	2	351	459	0	15	10
	Percent		15.5	5.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	76.5				
	Women	528	86	19	7	4	5	392	513	1	9	5
	Percent		16.8	3.7	1.4	0.8	1.0	76.4				
	Total	1,012	157	46	12	7	7	743	972	1	24	15
	Percent		16.2	4.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	76.4				

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacife Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
Solano												
High School	Total	2,928	297	167	457	252	25	1,730	2,928			
	Percent		10.1	5.7	15.6	8.6	0.9	59.1				
University of California	Men	81	9	17	7	13	0	31	77	1	0	3
	Percent		11.7	22.1	9.1	16.9	0.0	40.3				
	Women	78	12	4	8	21	0	32	77	0	0	1
	Percent		15.6	5.2	10.4	27.3	0.0	41.6				
	Total	159	21	21	15	34	0	63	154	1	0	4
	Percent		13.6	13.6	9.7	22.1	0.0	40.9				
California State University	Men	83	9	8	7	9	1	45	79	1	0	3
	Percent		11.4	10.1	8.9	11.4	1.3	57.0				
	Women	104	10	4	9	14	0	61	98	2	0	4
	Percent		10.2	4.1	9.2	14.3	0.0	62.2				
	Total	187	19	12	16	23	1	106	177	3	0	7
	Percent		10.7	6.8	9.0	13.0	0.6	59.9				
California Community Colleges	Men	437	33	27	48	52	13	253	426	6	2	3
	Percent		7.7	6.3	11.3	12.2	3.1	59.4				
	Women	506	33	31	78	49	6	283	480	17	4	5
	Percent		6.9	6.5	16.3	10.2	1.3	59.0				
	Total	943	66	58	126	101	19	536	906	23	6	8
	Percent		7.3	6.4	13.9	11.1	2.1	59.2				
Monterey												
High School	Total	2,639	726	190	149	115	17	1,442	2,639			
	Percent		27.5	7.2	5.6	4.4	0.6	54.6				
University of California	Men	61	11	12	3	3	0	30	59	1	0	1
	Percent		18.6	20.3	5.1	5.1	0.0	50.8				
	Women	81	17	9	3	4	0	47	80	0	0	1
	Percent		21.3	11.3	3.8	5.0	0.0	58.8				
	Total	142	28	21	6	7	0	77	139	1	0	2
	Percent		20.1	15.1	4.3	5.0	0.0	55.4				
California State University	Men	83	19	8	2	6	1	43	79	1	3	0
	Percent		24.1	10.1	2.5	7.6	1.3	54.4				
	Women	73	8	7	1	3	0	49	68	2	1	2
	Percent		11.8	10.3	1.5	4.4	0.0	72.1				
	Total	156	27	15	3	9	1	92	147	3	4	2
	Percent		18.4	10.2	2.0	6.1	0.7	62.6				
California Community Colleges	Men	385	101	21	21	19	8	193	363	7	7	8
	Percent		27.8	5.8	5.8	5.2	2.2	53.2				
	Women	393	110	23	21	21	7	191	373	8	5	7
	Percent		29.5	6.2	5.6	5.6	1.9	51.2				
	Total	778	211	44	42	40	15	384	736	15	12	15
	Percent		28.7	6.0	5.7	5.4	2.0	52.2				

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacifc Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
Marin												
High School	Total	2,159	65	91	47	2	4	1,950	2,159			
	Percent		3.0	4.2	2.2	0.1	0.2	90.3				
University of California	Men	129	10	12	1	1	1	96	121	1	0	7
	Percent		8.3	9.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	79.3				
	Women	157	9	13	4	0	0	122	148	0	2	7
	Percent		6.1	8.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	82.4				
	Total	286	19	25	5	1	1	218	269	1	2	14
	Percent		7.1	9.3	1.9	0.4	0.4	81.0				
California State University	Men	135	2	5	2	0	2	114	125	5	0	5
	Percent		1.6	4.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	91.2				
	Women	151	3	4	1	0	0	135	143	3	0	5
	Percent		2.1	2.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	94.4				
	Total	286	5	9	3	0	2	249	268	8	0	10
	Percent		1.9	3.4	1.1	0.0	0.7	92.9				
California Community Colleges	Men	347	16	17	15	3	3	275	329	9	2	7
	Percent		4.9	5.2	4.6	0.9	0.9	83.6				
	Women	359	13	7	10	0	7	302	339	11	2	7
	Percent		3.8	2.1	2.9	0.0	2.1	89.1				
	Total	706	29	24	25	3	10	577	668	20	4	14
	Percent		4.3	3.6	3.7	0.4	1.5	86.4				
Santa Cruz												
High School	Total	1,992	359	58	12	21	4	1,538	1,992			
	Percent		18.0	2.9	0.6	1.1	0.2	77.2				
University of California	Men	108	8	5	1	0	0	82	96	1	2	9
	Percent		8.3	5.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	85.4				
	Women	102	7	3	1	5	0	80	96	3	0	3
	Percent		7.3	3.1	1.0	5.2	0.0	83.3				
	Total	210	15	8	2	5	0	162	192	4	2	12
	Percent		7.8	4.2	1.0	2.6	0.0	84.4				
California State University	Men	80	9	5	0	2	2	59	77	0	0	3
	Percent		11.7	6.5	0.0	2.6	2.6	76.6				
	Women	85	6	4	0	0	0	68	78	3	0	4
	Percent		7.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.2				
	Total	165	15	9	0	2	2	127	155	3	0	7
	Percent		9.7	5.8	0.0	1.3	1.3	81.9				
California Community Colleges	Men	394	48	11	4	7	7	306	383	2	6	3
	Percent		12.5	2.9	1.0	1.8	1.8	79.9				
	Women	437	63	18	8	7	4	329	429	0	8	0
	Percent		14.7	4.2	1.9	1.6	0.9	76.7				
	Total	831	111	29	12	14	11	635	812	2	14	3
	Percent		13.7	3.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	78.2				

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacifc Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
Merced												
High School	Total	1,852	470	201	108	11	1	1,061	1,852			
	Percent		25.4	10.9	5.8	0.6	0.1	57.3				
University of California	Men	20	3	2	3	0	0	11	19	0	0	1
	Percent		15.8	10.5	15.8	0.0	0.0	57.9				
	Women	22	6	1	2	2	0	10	21	1	0	0
	Percent		28.6	4.8	9.5	9.5	0.0	47.6				
	Total	42	9	3	5	2	0	21	40	1	0	1
	Percent		22.5	7.5	12.5	5.0	0.0	52.5				
California State University	Men	69	7	11	2	1	0	44	65	2	0	2
	Percent		10.8	16.9	3.1	1.5	0.0	67.7				
	Women	74	13	9	4	0	1	41	68	5	0	1
	Percent		19.1	13.2	5.9	0.0	1.5	60.3				
	Total	143	20	20	6	1	1	85	133	7	0	3
	Percent		15.0	15.0	4.5	0.8	0.8	63.9				
California Community Colleges	Men	300	53	6	10	2	3	186	260	5	35	0
	Percent		20.4	2.3	3.8	0.8	1.2	71.5				
	Women	334	64	5	26	1	3	191	290	3	41	0
	Percent		22.1	1.7	9.0	0.3	1.0	65.9				
	Total	634	117	11	36	3	6	377	550	8	76	0
	Percent		21.3	2.0	6.5	0.5	1.1	68.5				
Placer												
High School	Total	1,851	115	28	7	3	7	1,691	1,851			
	Percent		6.2	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	91.4				
University of California	Men	48	3	2	0	1	3	37	46	1	0	1
	Percent		6.5	4.3	0.0	2.2	6.5	80.4				
	Women	47	3	2	0	0	1	41	47	0	0	0
	Percent		6.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	87.2				
	Total	95	6	4	0	1	4	78	93	1	0	1
	Percent		6.5	4.3	0.0	1.1	4.3	83.9				
California State University	Men	71	1	1	1	0	0	67	70	0	0	1
	Percent		1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	95.7				
	Women	92	2	1	1	0	0	86	90	1	0	1
	Percent		2.2	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	95.6				
	Total	163	3	2	2	0	0	153	160	1	0	2
	Percent		1.9	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	95.6				
California Community Colleges	Men	351	17	5	1	3	4	309	339	5	6	1
	Percent		5.0	1.5	0.3	0.9	1.2	91.2				
	Women	337	21	4	2	0	8	293	328	6	3	0
	Percent		6.4	1.2	0.6	0.0	2.4	89.3				
	Total	688	38	9	3	3	12	602	667	11	9	1
	Percent		5.7	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.8	90.3				

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacifc Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
Shasta												
High School	Total	1,605	42	21	15	2	94	1,431	1,605			
	Percent		2.6	1.3	0.9	0.1	5.9	89.2				
University of California	Men	26	1	0	0	0	1	23	25	0	0	1
	Percent		4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	92.0				
	Women	27	1	2	0	0	0	22	25	0	0	2
	Percent		4.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.0				
	Total	53	2	2	0	0	1	45	50	0	0	3
	Percent		4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	90.0				
California State University	Men	47	2	0	0	0	2	40	44	1	0	2
	Percent		4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	90.9				
	Women	43	3	0	0	0	0	38	41	0	0	2
	Percent		7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.7				
	Total	90	5	0	0	0	2	78	85	1	0	4
	Percent		5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	91.8				
California Community Colleges	Men	269	6	5	4	0	9	239	263	2	0	4
	Percent		2.3	1.9	1.5	0.0	3.4	90.9				
	Women	292	11	7	2	0	15	251	286	0	3	3
	Percent		3.8	2.4	0.7	0.0	5.2	87.8				
	Total	561	17	12	6	0	24	490	549	2	3	7
	Percent		3.1	2.2	1.1	0.0	4.4	89.3				
San Luis Obispo												
High School	Total	1,524	103	38	26	8	11	1,338	1,524			
	Percent		6.8	2.5	1.7	0.5	0.7	87.8				
University of California	Men	24	2	1	0	1	2	17	23	0	0	1
	Percent		8.7	4.3	0.0	4.3	8.7	73.9				
	Women	36	2	2	0	1	0	28	33	0	1	2
	Percent		6.1	6.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	84.8				
	Total	60	4	3	0	2	2	45	56	0	1	3
	Percent		7.1	5.4	0.0	3.6	3.6	80.4				
California State University	Men	69	2	4	1	2	3	51	63	2	2	2
	Percent		3.2	6.3	1.6	3.2	4.8	81.0				
	Women	69	8	2	0	2	2	52	66	1	0	2
	Percent		12.1	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	78.8				
	Total	138	10	6	1	4	5	103	129	3	2	4
	Percent		7.8	4.7	0.8	3.1	3.9	79.8				
California Community Colleges	Men	314	29	8	6	3	5	253	304	4	1	5
	Percent		9.5	2.6	2.0	1.0	1.6	83.2				
	Women	333	23	6	3	3	2	285	322	5	1	5
	Percent		7.1	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	88.5				
	Total	647	52	14	9	6	7	538	626	9	2	10
	Percent		8.3	2.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	85.9				

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacifc Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
Butte												
High School	Total	1,421	74	39	22	3	30	1,253	1,421			
	Percent		5.2	2.7	1.5	0.2	2.1	88.2				
University of California	Men	27	0	2	0	0	0	23	25	0	0	2
	Percent		0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.0				
	Women	25	1	0	0	0	2	22	25	0	0	0
	Percent		4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	88.0				
	Total	52	1	2	0	0	2	45	50	0	0	2
	Percent		2.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	90.0				
California State University	Men	98	4	1	3	0	2	83	93	3	0	2
	Percent		4.3	1.1	3.2	0.0	2.2	89.2				
	Women	119	9	2	0	1	1	103	116	2	0	1
	Percent		7.8	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.9	88.8				
	Total	217	13	3	3	1	3	186	209	5	0	3
	Percent		6.2	1.4	1.4	0.5	1.4	89.0				
California Community Colleges	Men	204	6	5	5	1	4	176	197	4	0	3
	Percent		3.0	2.5	2.5	0.5	2.0	89.3				
	Women	230	17	3	4	1	5	195	225	1	1	3
	Percent		7.6	1.3	1.8	0.4	2.2	86.7				
	Total	434	23	8	9	2	9	371	422	5	1	6
	Percent		5.5	1.9	2.1	0.5	2.1	87.9				
Imperial												
High School	Total	1,324	906	17	47	11	13	330	1,324			
	Percent		68.4	1.3	3.5	0.8	1.0	24.9				
University of California	Men	17	9	4	0	0	1	3	17	0	0	0
	Percent		52.9	23.5	0.0	0.0	5.9	17.6				
	Women	18	12	3	1	0	1	1	18	0	0	0
	Percent		66.7	16.7	5.6	0.0	5.6	5.6				
	Total	35	21	7	1	0	2	4	35	0	0	0
	Percent		60.0	20.0	2.9	0.0	5.7	11.4				
California State University	Men	28	15	1	1	1	0	8	26	1	0	1
	Percent		57.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	30.8				
	Women	23	13	4	0	0	0	5	22	0	0	1
	Percent		59.1	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.7				
	Total	51	28	5	1	1	0	13	48	1	0	2
	Percent		58.3	10.4	2.1	2.1	0.0	27.1				
California Community Colleges	Men	587	21	0	0	0	1	9	31	0	3	553
	Percent		67.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	29.0				
	Women	32	20	0	1	0	0	10	31	0	0	1
	Percent		64.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	32.3				
	Total	619	41	0	1	0	1	19	62	0	3	554
	Percent		66.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	30.6				

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacifc Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
El Dorado												
High School	Total	1,207	35	11	1	7	19	1,134	1,207			
	Percent		2.9	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.6	94.0				
University of California	Men	22	1	1	0	1	0	19	22	0	0	0
	Percent		4.5	4.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	86.4				
	Women	19	1	1	0	0	0	17	19	0	0	0
	Percent		5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.5				
	Total	41	2	2	0	1	0	36	41	0	0	0
	Percent		4.9	4.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	87.8				
California State University	Men	61	1	0	0	0	2	58	61	0	0	0
	Percent		1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	95.1				
	Women	67	3	1	0	2	1	58	65	0	0	2
	Percent		4.6	1.5	0.0	3.1	1.5	89.2				
	Total	128	4	1	0	2	3	116	126	0	0	2
	Percent		3.2	0.8	0.0	1.6	2.4	92.1				
California Community Colleges	Men	192	6	1	0	0	2	172	181	4	1	6
	Percent		3.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	95.0				
	Women	250	17	2	1	3	3	214	240	1	1	8
	Percent		7.1	0.8	0.4	1.3	1.3	89.2				
	Total	442	23	3	1	3	5	386	421	5	2	14
	Percent		5.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.2	91.7				
Yolo												
High School	Total	1,115	184	72	27	6	3	823	1,115			
	Percent		16.5	6.5	2.4	0.5	0.3	73.8				
University of California	Men	70	5	12	2	2	0	43	64	1	2	3
	Percent		7.8	18.8	3.1	3.1	0.0	67.2				
	Women	84	10	8	3	2	0	59	82	0	1	1
	Percent		12.2	9.8	3.7	2.4	0.0	72.0				
	Total	154	15	20	5	4	0	102	146	1	3	4
	Percent		10.3	13.7	3.4	2.7	0.0	69.9				
California State University	Men	52	9	5	2	1	1	31	49	1	0	2
	Percent		18.4	10.2	4.1	2.0	2.0	63.3				
	Women	71	13	4	1	2	1	47	68	1	0	2
	Percent		19.1	5.9	1.5	2.9	1.5	69.1				
	Total	123	22	9	3	3	2	78	117	2	0	4
	Percent		18.8	7.7	2.6	2.6	1.7	66.7				
California Community Colleges	Men	143	28	10	4	0	3	94	139	3	1	0
	Percent		20.1	7.2	2.9	0.0	2.2	67.6				
	Women	152	29	3	1	0	3	109	145	5	2	0
	Percent		20.0	2.1	0.7	0.0	2.1	75.2				
	Total	295	57	13	5	0	6	203	284	8	3	0
	Percent		20.1	4.6	1.8	0.0	2.1	71.5				

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacifc Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
Humboldt												
High School	Total	1,059	25	26	10	2	77	919	1,059			
	Percent		2.4	2.5	0.9	0.2	7.3	86.8				
University of California	Men	25	0	2	0	0	0	23	25	0	0	0
	Percent		0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.0				
	Women	15	1	0	1	0	0	13	15	0	0	0
	Percent		6.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	86.7				
	Total	40	1	2	1	0	0	36	40	0	0	0
	Percent		2.5	5.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	90.0				
California State University	Men	65	4	0	1	0	6	49	60	1	0	4
	Percent		6.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	10.0	81.7				
	Women	86	1	0	1	1	4	76	83	1	0	2
	Percent		1.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	4.8	91.6				
	Total	151	5	0	2	1	10	125	143	2	0	6
	Percent		3.5	0.0	1.4	0.7	7.0	87.4				
California Community Colleges	Men	157	5	2	0	2	10	130	149	6	0	2
	Percent		3.4	1.3	0.0	1.3	6.7	87.2				
	Women	164	4	4	0	0	8	142	158	1	3	2
	Percent		2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	5.1	89.9				
	Total	321	9	6	0	2	18	272	307	7	3	4
	Percent		2.9	2.0	0.0	0.7	5.9	88.6				
Mendocino												
High School	Total	1,003	50	10	5	2	37	899	1,003			
	Percent		5.0	1.0	0.5	0.2	3.7	89.6				
University of California	Men	22	0	1	0	0	1	20	22	0	0	0
	Percent		0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	90.9				
	Women	28	0	1	0	1	2	22	26	0	0	2
	Percent		0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	7.7	84.6				
	Total	50	0	2	0	1	3	42	48	0	0	2
	Percent		0.0	4.2	0.0	2.1	6.3	87.5				
California State University	Men	31	0	0	0	0	2	29	31	0	0	0
	Percent		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	93.5				
	Women	52	2	2	1	0	0	42	47	2	0	3
	Percent		4.3	4.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	89.4				
	Total	83	2	2	1	0	2	71	78	2	0	3
	Percent		2.6	2.6	1.3	0.0	2.6	91.0				
California Community Colleges	Men	103	5	0	0	1	4	79	89	10	4	0
	Percent		5.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.5	88.8				
	Women	137	11	3	0	1	5	103	123	10	3	1
	Percent		8.9	2.4	0.0	0.8	4.1	83.7				
	Total	240	16	3	0	2	9	182	212	20	7	1
	Percent		7.5	1.4	0.0	0.9	4.2	85.8				

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacifc Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
Kings												
High School	Total	888	237	14	38	32	5	562	888			
	Percent		26.7	1.6	4.3	3.6	0.6	63.3				
University of California	Men	11	2	1	1	1	0	3	8	1	0	2
	Percent		25.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	37.5				
	Women	12	2	2	1	1	0	6	12	0	0	0
	Percent		16.7	16.7	8.3	8.3	0.0	50.0				
	Total	23	4	3	2	2	0	9	20	1	0	2
	Percent		20.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	45.0				
California State University	Men	31	3	1	1	2	0	22	29	1	1	0
	Percent		10.3	3.4	3.4	6.9	0.0	75.9				
	Women	32	2	2	2	3	1	21	31	1	0	0
	Percent		6.5	6.5	6.5	9.7	3.2	67.7				
	Total	63	5	3	3	5	1	43	60	2	1	0
	Percent		8.3	5.0	5.0	8.3	1.7	71.7				
California Community Colleges	Men	161	35	3	3	5	4	99	149	9	2	1
	Percent		23.5	2.0	2.0	3.4	2.7	66.4				
	Women	153	35	3	6	5	3	94	146	5	1	1
	Percent		24.0	2.1	4.1	3.4	2.1	64.4				
	Total	314	70	6	9	10	7	193	295	14	3	2
	Percent		23.7	2.0	3.1	3.4	2.4	65.4				
Napa												
High School	Total	884	74	17	6	9	3	775	884			
	Percent		8.4	1.9	0.7	1.0	0.3	87.7				
University of California	Men	31	2	0	0	0	0	26	28	1	0	2
	Percent		7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.9				
	Women	33	1	5	0	0	0	26	32	0	1	0
	Percent		3.1	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.3				
	Total	64	3	5	0	0	0	52	60	1	1	2
	Percent		5.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.7				
California State University	Men	31	2	1	0	1	0	25	29	1	0	1
	Percent		6.9	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	86.2				
	Women	42	4	1	0	0	1	34	40	1	0	1
	Percent		10.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	85.0				
	Total	73	6	2	0	1	1	59	69	2	0	2
	Percent		8.7	2.9	0.0	1.4	1.4	85.5				
California Community Colleges	Men	136	6	2	2	1	2	115	128	3	0	5
	Percent		4.7	1.6	1.6	0.8	1.6	89.8				
	Women	179	14	8	1	3	4	140	170	2	3	4
	Percent		8.2	4.7	0.6	1.8	2.4	82.4				
	Total	315	20	10	3	4	6	255	298	5	3	9
	Percent		6.7	3.4	1.0	1.3	2.0	85.6				

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
Madera												
High School	Total	883	252	11	28	0	16	576	883			
	Percent		28.5	1.2	3.2	0.0	1.8	65.2				
University of California	Men	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0
	Percent		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0				
	Women	10	2	1	3	0	1	3	10	0	0	0
	Percent		20.0	10.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	30.0				
	Total	19	2	1	3	0	1	12	19	0	0	0
	Percent		10.5	5.3	15.8	0.0	5.3	63.2				
California State University	Men	24	7	0	1	0	0	16	24	0	0	0
	Percent		29.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	66.7				
	Women	63	20	1	2	0	1	37	61	0	1	1
	Percent		32.8	1.6	3.3	0.0	1.6	60.7				
	Total	87	27	1	3	0	1	53	85	0	1	1
	Percent		31.8	1.2	3.5	0.0	1.2	62.4				
California Community Colleges	Men	134	25	3	4	0	2	91	125	4	2	3
	Percent		20.0	2.4	3.2	0.0	1.6	72.8				
	Women	146	32	0	3	0	2	106	143	1	1	1
	Percent		22.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.4	74.1				
	Total	280	57	3	7	0	4	197	268	5	3	4
	Percent		21.3	1.1	2.6	0.0	1.5	73.5				
Nevada												
High School	Total	727	8	2	2	2	3	710	727			
	Percent		1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	97.7				
University of California	Men	25	2	0	0	0	0	23	25	0	0	0
	Percent		8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.0				
	Women	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0
	Percent		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0				
	Total	40	2	0	0	0	0	38	40	0	0	0
	Percent		5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.0				
California State University	Men	19	1	1	0	0	0	17	19	0	0	0
	Percent		5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.5				
	Women	28	0	1	0	0	0	26	27	1	0	0
	Percent		0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.3				
	Total	47	1	2	0	0	0	43	46	1	0	0
	Percent		2.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.5				
California Community Colleges	Men	104	2	0	0	0	2	97	101	3	0	0
	Percent		2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	96.0				
	Women	113	3	2	0	0	1	107	113	0	0	0
	Percent		2.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	94.7				
	Total	217	5	2	0	0	3	204	214	3	0	0
	Percent		2.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	95.3				

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
Sutter												
High School	Total	669	68	78	9	3	4	507	669			
	Percent		10.2	11.7	1.3	0.4	0.6	75.8				
University of California	Men	19	4	0	0	0	1	13	18	0	0	1
	Percent		22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	72.2				
	Women	13	2	0	0	0	0	9	11	1	0	1
	Percent		18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.8				
	Total	32	6	0	0	0	1	22	29	1	0	2
	Percent		20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	75.9				
California State University	Men	26	1	2	1	1	3	16	24	0	1	1
	Percent		4.2	8.3	4.2	4.2	12.5	66.7				
	Women	38	10	1	0	0	0	26	37	0	0	1
	Percent		27.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.3				
	Total	64	11	3	1	1	3	42	61	0	1	2
	Percent		18.0	4.9	1.6	1.6	4.9	68.9				
California Community Colleges	Men	109	11	1	1	0	0	80	93	15	0	1
	Percent		11.8	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	86.0				
	Women	104	8	7	0	0	4	74	93	11	0	0
	Percent		8.6	7.5	0.0	0.0	4.3	79.6				
	Total	213	19	8	1	0	4	154	186	26	0	1
	Percent		10.2	4.3	0.5	0.0	2.2	82.8				
Siskiyou												
High School	Total	482	19	7	5	0	17	434	482			
	Percent		3.9	1.5	1.0	0.0	3.5	90.0				
University of California	Men	9	1	0	0	0	0	8	9	0	0	0
	Percent		11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.9				
	Women	9	0	1	0	0	0	8	9	0	0	0
	Percent		0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.9				
	Total	18	1	1	0	0	0	16	18	0	0	0
	Percent		5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.9				
California State University	Men	15	1	0	0	0	1	13	15	0	0	0
	Percent		6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	86.7				
	Women	20	1	0	0	0	2	17	20	0	0	0
	Percent		5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	85.0				
	Total	35	2	0	0	0	3	30	35	0	0	0
	Percent		5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	85.7				
California Community Colleges	Men	94	4	2	2	1	4	78	91	0	0	3
	Percent		4.4	2.2	2.2	1.1	4.4	85.7				
	Women	85	2	2	1	0	4	73	82	0	0	3
	Percent		2.4	2.4	1.2	0.0	4.9	89.0				
	Total	179	6	4	3	1	8	151	173	0	0	6
	Percent		3.5	2.3	1.7	0.6	4.6	87.3				

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacifc Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
Lake												
High School	Total	474	24	4	3	3	7	433	474			
	Percent		5.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.5	91.4				
University of California	Men	9	1	0	0	1	0	6	8	1	0	0
	Percent		12.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	75.0				
	Women	6	1	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	1
	Percent		20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0				
	Total	15	2	0	0	1	0	10	13	1	0	1
	Percent		15.4	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	76.9				
California State University	Men	11	0	1	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0
	Percent		0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9				
	Women	23	2	0	0	0	0	21	23	0	0	0
	Percent		8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.3				
	Total	34	2	1	0	0	0	31	34	0	0	0
	Percent		5.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.2				
California Community Colleges	Men	50	4	0	2	1	0	42	49	1	0	0
	Percent		8.2	0.0	4.1	2.0	0.0	85.7				
	Women	52	4	1	1	0	3	41	50	1	0	1
	Percent		8.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	6.0	82.0				
	Total	102	8	1	3	1	3	83	99	2	0	1
	Percent		8.1	1.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	83.8				
Tehema												
High School	Total	469	44	0	3	0	12	410	469			
	Percent		9.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.6	87.4				
University of California	Men	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
	Percent		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0				
	Women	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
	Percent		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0				
	Total	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0
	Percent		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0				
California State University	Men	21	1	0	0	1	0	19	21	0	0	0
	Percent		4.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	90.5				
	Women	28	2	0	0	0	2	22	26	1	0	1
	Percent		7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	84.6				
	Total	49	3	0	0	1	2	41	47	1	0	1
	Percent		6.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.3	87.2				
California Community Colleges	Men	49	4	0	0	1	1	40	46	3	0	0
	Percent		8.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	87.0				
	Women	64	4	1	0	0	3	55	63	1	0	0
	Percent		6.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	4.8	87.3				
	Total	113	8	1	0	1	4	95	109	4	0	0
	Percent		7.3	0.9	0.0	0.9	3.7	87.2				

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacifc Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
Tuolumne												
High School	Total	461	10	5	2	1	25	418	461			
	Percent		2.2	1.1	0.4	0.2	5.4	90.7				
University of California	Men	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
	Percent		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0				
	Women	7	0	1	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	1
	Percent		0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3				
	Total	11	0	1	0	0	0	9	10	0	0	1
	Percent		0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0				
California State University	Men	14	1	0	0	0	0	12	13	0	0	1
	Percent		7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.3				
	Women	21	1	0	0	0	1	19	21	0	0	0
	Percent		4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	90.5				
	Total	35	2	0	0	0	1	31	34	0	0	1
	Percent		5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	91.2				
California Community Colleges	Men	63	0	3	0	0	2	58	63	0	0	0
	Percent		0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	92.1				
	Women	60	3	1	0	0	2	54	60	0	0	0
	Percent		5.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	90.0				
	Total	123	3	4	0	0	4	112	123	0	0	0
	Percent		2.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	91.1				
Yuba												
High School	Total	448	49	39	19	4	27	310	448			
	Percent		10.9	8.7	4.2	0.9	6.0	69.2				
University of California	Men	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0
	Percent		33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3				
	Women	9	2	1	1	0	3	2	9	0	0	0
	Percent		22.2	11.1	11.1	0.0	33.3	22.2				
	Total	12	3	1	1	0	4	3	12	0	0	0
	Percent		25.0	8.3	8.3	0.0	33.3	25.0				
California State University	Men	11	1	1	0	0	1	7	10	1	0	0
	Percent		10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	70.0				
	Women	15	4	0	2	0	1	7	14	1	0	0
	Percent		28.6	0.0	14.3	0.0	7.1	50.0				
	Total	26	5	1	2	0	2	14	24	2	0	0
	Percent		20.8	4.2	8.3	0.0	8.3	58.3				
California Community Colleges	Men	74	11	7	2	1	3	49	73	1	0	0
	Percent		15.1	9.6	2.7	1.4	4.1	67.1				
	Women	72	9	4	4	0	2	53	72	0	0	0
	Percent		12.5	5.6	5.6	0.0	2.8	73.6				
	Total	146	20	11	6	1	5	102	145	1	0	0
	Percent		13.8	7.6	4.1	0.7	3.4	70.3				

County and Segment	Sex and Percent	Total	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacifc Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
Total												
High School	Total	249,518	49,040	22,829	19,444	5,957	1,872	150,376	249,518			
	Percent		19.7	9.1	7.8	2.4	0.8	60.3				
University of California	Men	8,496	808	2,050	320	246	87	4,458	7,969	91	129	307
	Percent		10.1	25.7	4.0	3.1	1.1	55.9				
	Women	9,122	1,087	1,881	578	374	98	4,637	8,655	99	116	252
	Percent		12.6	21.7	6.7	4.3	1.1	53.6				
	Total	17,618	1,895	3,931	898	620	185	9,095	16,624	190	245	559
	Percent		11.4	23.6	5.4	3.7	1.1	54.7				
California State University	Men	11,207	1,343	1,884	527	444	83	6,080	10,361	251	204	391
	Percent		13.0	18.2	5.1	4.3	0.8	58.7				
	Women	13,796	1,691	2,002	915	594	101	7,597	12,900	275	211	410
	Percent		13.1	15.5	7.1	4.6	0.8	58.9				
	Total	25,003	3,034	3,886	1,442	1,038	184	13,677	23,261	526	415	801
	Percent		13.0	16.7	6.2	4.5	0.8	58.8				
California Community Colleges	Men	42,286	6,855	3,229	3,022	1,298	586	24,287	39,277	771	963	1,275
	Percent		17.5	8.2	7.7	3.3	1.5	61.8				
	Women	44,385	7,724	2,724	3,427	1,204	612	26,353	42,044	800	844	697
	Percent		18.4	6.5	8.2	2.9	1.5	62.7				
	Total	86,671	14,579	5,953	6,449	2,502	1,198	50,640	81,321	1,571	1,807	1,972
	Percent		17.9	7.3	7.9	3.1	1.5	62.3				

Note: Counties are listed according to the size of their high school graduating class.
The sum of the percentages for the six ethnic groups in each row equals 100.
"Number" is the total number of students, while "Sub-Total" is the number of students whose ethnicity was known.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

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CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

THE California Postsecondary Education Commission is a citizen board established in 1974 by the Legislature and Governor to coordinate the efforts of California's colleges and universities and to provide independent, non-partisan policy analysis and recommendations to the Governor and Legislature.

Members of the Commission

The Commission consists of 15 members. Nine represent the general public, with three each appointed for six-year terms by the Governor, the Senate Rules Committee, and the Speaker of the Assembly. The other six represent the major segments of postsecondary education in California.

As of February 1990, the Commissioners representing the general public are:

Mim Andelson, Los Angeles;
C. Thomas Dean, Long Beach;
Henry Der, San Francisco;
Seymour M. Farber, M.D., San Francisco;
Rosalind K. Goddard, Los Angeles;
Helen Z. Hansen, Long Beach;
Lowell J. Paige, El Macero; *Vice Chair*;
Cruz Reynoso, Los Angeles; *Chair*; and
Stephen P. Teale, M.D., Modesto.

Representatives of the segments are:

Meredith J. Khachigian, San Clemente; appointed by the Regents of the University of California;

Theodore J. Saenger, San Francisco; appointed by the Trustees of the California State University;

John F. Parkhurst, Folsom; appointed by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges;

Harry Wugalter, Thousand Oaks; appointed by the Council for Private Postsecondary Educational Institutions;

Joseph D. Carrabino, Orange; appointed by the California State Board of Education; and

James B. Jamieson, San Luis Obispo; appointed by the Governor from nominees proposed by California's independent colleges and universities.

Functions of the Commission

The Commission is charged by the Legislature and Governor to "assure the effective utilization of public postsecondary education resources, thereby eliminating waste and unnecessary duplication, and to promote diversity, innovation, and responsiveness to student and societal needs."

To this end, the Commission conducts independent reviews of matters affecting the 2,600 institutions of postsecondary education in California, including community colleges, four-year colleges, universities, and professional and occupational schools.

As an advisory planning and coordinating body, the Commission does not administer or govern any institutions, nor does it approve, authorize, or accredit any of them. Instead, it cooperates with other State agencies and non-governmental groups that perform these functions, while operating as an independent board with its own staff and its own specific duties of evaluation, coordination, and planning.

Operation of the Commission

The Commission holds regular meetings throughout the year at which it debates and takes action on staff studies and takes positions on proposed legislation affecting education beyond the high school in California. By law, its meetings are open to the public. Requests to speak at a meeting may be made by writing the Commission in advance or by submitting a request before the start of the meeting.

The Commission's day-to-day work is carried out by its staff in Sacramento, under the guidance of its executive director, Kenneth B. O'Brien, who is appointed by the Commission.

The Commission publishes and distributes without charge some 30 to 40 reports each year on major issues confronting California postsecondary education. Recent reports are listed on the back cover.

Further information about the Commission, its meetings, its staff, and its publications may be obtained from the Commission offices at 1020 Twelfth Street, Third Floor, Sacramento, CA 98514-3985; telephone (916) 445-7933.

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CALIFORNIA COLLEGE-GOING RATES FALL 1988 UPDATE

California Postsecondary Education Commission Report 89-24

ONE of a series of reports published by the Commission as part of its planning and coordinating responsibilities. Additional copies may be obtained without charge from the Publications Office, California Postsecondary Education Commission, Third Floor, 1020 Twelfth Street, Sacramento, California 95814-3985.

Recent reports of the Commission include:

89-10 Out of the Shadows – The IRCA/SLIAG Opportunity: A Needs Assessment of Educational Services for Eligible Legalized Aliens in California Under the State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant Program of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, submitted to the California Postsecondary Education Commission, February 23, 1989, by California Tomorrow (March 1989)

89-11 Faculty Salaries in California's Public Universities, 1989-90: A Report to the Legislature and Governor in Response to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 51 (1965) (March 1989)

89-12 Teacher Preparation Programs Offered by California's Public Universities: A Report to the Legislature in Response to Supplemental Language in the 1988 State Budget Act (March 1989)

89-13 The State's Reliance on Non-Governmental Accreditation: A Report to the Legislature in Response to Assembly Concurrent Resolution 78 (Resolution Chapter 22, 1988) (March 1989)

89-14 Analysis of the Governor's Proposed 1989-90 Budget: A Staff Report to the California Postsecondary Education Commission (March 1989)

89-15 Planning Our Future: A Staff Background Paper on Long-Range Enrollment and Facilities Planning in California Public Higher Education (April 1989)

89-16 Standardized Tests Used for Higher Education Admission and Placement in California During 1988: The Fourth in a Series of Annual Reports Published in Accordance with Senate Bill 1758 (Chapter 1505, Statutes of 1984) (April 1989)

89-17 Protecting the Integrity of California Degrees: The Role of California's Private Postsecondary Education Act of 1977 in Educational Quality Control (April 1989)

89-18 Recommendations for Revising the Private Postsecondary Education Act of 1977: A Report to the Legislature and Governor on Needed Improvements in State Oversight of Privately Supported Postsecondary Education (April 1989)

89-19 Mandatory Statewide Student Fees in California's Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities: Report of the Sunset Review Committee on Statewide Student Fee Policy Under Senate Bill 195 (1985), published for the Committee by the California Postsecondary Education Commission (April 1989)

89-20 State Policy Guidelines for Adjusting Nonresident Tuition at California's Public Colleges and Universities: Report of the Advisory Committee on Nonresident Tuition Policies Under Senate Concurrent Resolution 69, published for the Committee by the California Postsecondary Education Commission (June 1989)

89-21 State Oversight of Postsecondary Education: Three Reports on California's Licensure of Private Institutions and Reliance on Non-Governmental Accreditation [A reprint of Reports 89-13, 89-17, and 89-18] (June 1989)

89-22 Revisions to the Commission's Faculty Salary Methodology for the California State University (June 1989)

89-23 Update of Community College Transfer Student Statistics, 1988-89: The University of California, The California State University, and California's Independent Colleges and Universities (August 1989)

89-24 California College-Going Rates, Fall 1988 Update: The Twelfth in a Series of Reports on New Freshman Enrollments at California's Colleges and Universities by Recent Graduates of California High Schools (September 1989)

89-25 Overseeing the Heart of the Enterprise: The Commission's Thirteenth Annual Report on Program Projection, Approval, and Review Activities, 1987-88 (September 1989)

89-26 Supplemental Report on Academic Salaries, 1988-89: A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 51 (1965) and Subsequent Postsecondary Salary Legislation (September 1989)

89-27 Technology and the Future of Education: Directions for Progress. A Report of the California Postsecondary Education Commission's Policy Task Force on Educational Technology (September 1989)

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